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Phalguna 18, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXV Contains No. 11 to 20)

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COLUMNS

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LOK SABHA

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Tuesday, March 9, 1982/Phalguna 18, 1903 (Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हरीश रावत।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भविष्य में होली की दो दिन की छुट्टी होनी चाहिए। आज होली जलेगी, कल खेली जाएगी। हम यह भी कर सकते थे कि शनिवार को बैठ जाते और आज छुट्टी कर देते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय।

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : अगर पहले कहा होता, तो.....

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : हमने बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में कहा था, मगर आप माने नहीं।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : After the Question Hour.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज क्या बात है कि क्वेश्चन आवर की बड़ी जल्दी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : क्या क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद आग लगायेंगे आप ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No Holi-ganism.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हरीश रावत।

सीरे के उत्पादन और वितरण के लिए मानदण्ड

*227. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सीरा बोर्ड के सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं तथा सीरे के उत्पादन और वितरण के लिए क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इन मानदण्डों का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय का विचार इस मामले की जांच करने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The following are the members of the Central Molasses Board :—

(i)	Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	Chairman

(ii)	Excise Ministers of all States	Members
(iii)	Secretary (Chemicals & Fertilizers)	Member
(iv)	Secretary (Food)	Member
(v)	Secretary (Commerce)	Member
(vi)	Secretary (Technical Development)	Member
(vii)	Chief Controller of Imports & Exports	Member
(viii)	Member (Transportation), Railway Board	Member
(ix)	Joint Secretary (Chemicals & Fertilizers)	Member
(x)	Representative of the Indian Sugar Mills Association	Member
(xi)	Representative of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories	Member
(xii)	Two representatives of the All India Distillers' Association	Members
(xiii)	Two representatives of the Khandsari Sugar Industry	Members
(xiv)	Representative of the All India Alcohol—Based Industries Development Association	Member
(xv)	Chairman, State Trading Corporation of India	Member
(xvi)	Director (Chemicals)	Member-Secretary
(xvii)	Project Officer (P & A)	Deputy-Secretary

The Central Molasses Board has not laid down any norms for production and distribution of molasses.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री हरीश रावत : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सीरा बोर्ड तो है और उसमें बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों को भी रखा गया है। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि यदि बोर्ड का फंक्शन प्रोडक्शन और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन को चैनेलाइज करना नहीं है और इस विषय में कोई नीति-निर्धारण करना नहीं है, तो फिर इसका फंक्शन क्या है। मोलैसिज कुछ राज्यों में अधिक पैदा होता है, कुछ में कम पैदा होता है और कुछ में पैदा ही नहीं होता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसकी विभिन्न राज्यों में डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन को कोआर्डिनेट करने का काम कौन सी अथारिटी या एजेन्सी करती है। इस वर्ष चीनी का रिकार्ड-उत्पादन होने जा रहा है। निश्चित तौर पर मोलैसिज का भी रिकार्ड उत्पादन होगा, मगर उसकी खपत नहीं हो पायेगी और वह बर्बाद हो जाएगा, जिससे बहुत भारी नुकसान होगा। अगर केन्द्रीय सीरा बोर्ड का यह फंक्शन होता, तो उसे राज्यों से खबर लगती कि कितना उत्पादन हुआ है और कितना एक्सपोर्ट करना है और वह इसको रैगुलराइज करता। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस संदर्भ में विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The Molasses Board was created having regard to the Excise Ministers' meeting in 1967. The main functions of this Board are to ensure that all available Molasses are utilised, to ensure that Khandsari molasses are regulated and utilised for alcohol production and to ensure creation

by sugar factories of adequate and proper storage facilities for molasses.

On the question of coordination, so far as the Board is concerned, it consists of very high personnel. Even though it is a consultative body the decisions taken by it normally have been respected by various States.

One of the aspects, on which my Hon. friend has asked a question is more production of sugar. As a result of more production, there is, of course, quite a lot of molasses available. He asked whether the Government would take an approach for the purposes of exporting the molasses. Sir, this House is aware that even last year we had to import roughly about eight thousand tonnes of alcohol. It is no doubt true that for the present the molasses production is in a large quantity but immediate decision for its export cannot be taken as one has to study the situation for some more time. It is only at a later stage when we are satisfied that there is likelihood of a glut, that a decision for its export can be taken.

श्री हरीश रावत : मेरे प्रश्न का बी भाग था उत्तर प्रदेश में नार्म्स के वायलेशन के बारे में। आपने तो कह दिया कि इसके कोई नार्म्स हैं ही नहीं। इस विषय में मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कितना मोलैसिज का उत्पादन पिछले साल हुआ, इस साल अभी तक कितना हुआ है और कितना होने की आशा है? इसमें डिफरेंट डिस्टिलरीज को कितना मोलैसिस आबंटित किया गया है? क्या कुछ डिस्टिलरीज ऐसी भी हैं कि जिनको विगत वर्ष जितना आबंटित किया गया था उससे 75 परसेंट ज्यादा इस वर्ष आबंटित किया गया है? यदि किया गया है तो किस आधार पर एकदम से 75 परसेंट की वृद्धि की गई है?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, on the question of availability of molasses in Uttar Pradesh, I may bring to the notice of the House that during 1981-82, on an estimation production is likely to be 6.70 lakh tonnes. This is the availability part of it.

Now, my Hon. friend was asking me with reference to different factories. I must submit that from the molasses, the alcohol as also certain feed-stocks are manufactured. This being the duty of the State Governments, there had been some difficulty for the purpose of lifting the excess production of alcohol from Uttar Pradesh. I have given the figure for 1981-82. So far as the molasses production in the year 1980-81 is concerned, it was 5.48 lakhs. The actual allocations to distilleries are effected by the State Government. The Central Government does not come into the picture so far as allocation of the molasses to the various distilleries is concerned.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Sir, in his reply, the Hon, Minister has said that the Central Molasses Board has not laid down any norms for production and distribution of molasses. We all know in the country, molasses just like cement, is a commodity wherein black-marketing and other under-hand deals are being made in abundance. This year we are supposed to have better production. Without proper distribution arrangement, anybody can manipulate its supply and this can be made a rare commodity. As a result many States, where they have no production of molasses, will be put to difficulties. For example, Kerala, West Bengal etc. are really in dearth of molasses. Therefore, the excise duty which is the main item of income of the States from this kind of alcohol etc., a fair distribution has to be evolved. The Central Government can evolve a fair distribution, if it empowers the board to do so. So, I ask the Minister whether the Government will think in terms of fair distribution of

molasses to every State according to their needs at least from the next year ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : As I said, so far as the Molasses Board is concerned, it is only a consultative body. It does not have any statutory recognition whatsoever. This Board itself came into being...

AN HON. MEMBER : Who is the Chairman ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am the Chairman.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Then how can it be on a consultative basis ?

You are a Minister.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Dr. Swamy, merely because somebody is a Minister, that does not mean that its discretion is wide enough to act in any manner whatsoever. (*Interruption*) The point that I was trying to make was that it is as a result of the meeting of the Excise Ministers that was held in 1967, that this Molasses Board came into being—more for the purposes that I have already enumerated—as a result of which it is not possibie to lay down norms of production, as far as this Board is concerned. It has necessarily to be left to the States.

Norms of production in the ultimate analysis depends on the sugar cane industry. Suppose in a particular State the sugar cane growth is more; then the molasses will also be more. (*Interruption*)

I am saying things about the production part of it. I have not come to the distribution part of it. Why are you jumping to that ? In the first, part, you asked about production. So, give me a chance to answer that part also. (*Interruption*) In fact, so far as the Molasses Board is concerned, the Centre was very particular that it should be given a statutory status, but the various States opposed it, as a result of which action was not possible. There is a Molasses Control Order, issued under the Industries Regulation Act and there are certain States, including U.P., where there is a statute controlling the molasses. Rules have also been framed.

About the distribution part, of course it is a mattet for the State again, what is happening in some of the States :—

I am ware of it. For example, West Bengal lifts alcohol from States like U. P., Maharashtra and others. Because the duty has been raised, some of the States are finding difficulty. But ultimately this is a matter which comes within the realm of the States. We do take note of it, as far as the Board is concerned. In the Board, the Excise Ministers of various States are also Members. Discussions do take place. In fact, some time back, I took up the issue with three Siates, viz. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and U. P., to reduce the duties—vending duties and other things—so that other States may lift alcohol and molasses may not be glutted in those States. Therefore, distribution is not a matter where we can interfere much, for the simple reason that it is a State subject. (*Interruptions*)

Availability of Life Saving Drugs at reasonable prices

*228. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that essential and life saving drugs are not available at reasonable prices in the country and the

suppliers have been demanding exorbitant prices for them; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps to provide life saving drugs and essential drugs at reasonable prices to give relief to poor and low income people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). It has been Government's endeavour to make essential medicines available at reasonable prices to consumers. With this purpose in view, the prices of essential medicines are statutorily controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979. In fixing the prices of such medicines, Government assesses the ex-factory costs of manufacturers to which are added specified mark-ups laid down in DPCO 1979. Price controlled formulations have been divided into three categories depending on their essentiality and importance from the point of view of mass consumption. Separate mark-ups are provided for each category. The more essential drugs are given lower mark-ups to ensure that they are available at relatively lower prices.

In addition, a number of essential and life-saving medicines and some bulk drugs which are used for them, and are either wholly or substantially imported, have been completely exempted from the payment of customs duty. On some intermediates which are required for the production of certain essential drugs, concessional customs duty rates have been levied to keep the prices low. A number of essential medicines produced in the country have been exempted from payment of excise duty also.

Government monitors the market availability of essential medicines on a weekly basis. Reports are obtained from the State Drug Controllers and the Zonal Offices of the Central Drug Standard Control Organisations. A watch is also kept on public complaints that may be received, So far, no instances of demand of exorbitant prices by suppliers have been reported.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है, उसमें कुछ जवाब ही नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिर्फ स्टेटमेंट है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने प्रश्न पूछा है कि क्या सरकार को पता है कि आवश्यक तथा जीवन रक्षक औषधियां देश में उचित मूल्यों पर नहीं मिलती हैं या सप्लाई करने वाले उनके बहुत अधिक मूल्य मांग रहे हैं? इसका जवाब हो सकता है कि मांगते हैं या नहीं मांगते हैं, उचित मूल्य पर मिलती है या नहीं मिलती है।

दूसरा प्रश्न मैंने पूछा है कि क्या कम आय वाले लोगों को राहत देने के लिए जीवन रक्षक औषधियां और आवश्यक औषधियां उचित मूल्यों पर दिलाने हेतु कोई कदम उठाने का विचार है? इन दोनों प्रश्नों का कोई उल्लेख ही नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय इन दोनों प्रश्नों का जवाब दें तो मैं आगे प्रश्न पूछूं।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : This question is in two parts. The first part of the question is whether Government are aware that essential and life saving drugs are not available at reasonable prices. The

second part of the question is whether Government propose to take any steps to provide life saving drugs and essential drugs at reasonable prices. These are the two parts of the question. In the statement that I have already laid on the Table I have said how the prices are fixed, because if the Hon. member reads the statement that I have filed he will come to know about it because he has asked me how the prices are fixed. That is the first part of the question.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने आपका स्टेटमेंट पढ़ लिया है कि आप का एक लाइन में उसका जवाब हो सकता है। उसके बाद प्रश्न आता है कि उचित मूल्य पर दवाई मिलती है या नहीं ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : जहां तक उचित मूल्य का प्रश्न है। आप मेरे स्टेटमेंट के लास्ट सैन्टैन्स को पढ़ लीजिए। "So far no instances of demand of exorbitant price by suppliers have been reported." इससे आपके प्रश्न का उत्तर आपको मिल जाता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि उचित मूल्य पर कहीं भी कोई दवाई नहीं मिलती है, जीवन-रक्षक की बात छोड़ दीजिए। सबसे दुःखद स्थिति यह है कि देश में नकली दवाइयों की भरमार चल रही है, मंत्री जी जब जवाब देंगे तो इस बारे में बतायेंगे। मैं एक पत्रिका पढ़ रहा था, उसमें लिखा है कि देश में 50 से 60 करोड़ रुपए की नकली दवाइयां प्रतिवर्ष देश में बेची जा रही हैं, जिसका नतीजा अन्ततोगत्वा यह होता है कि लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाती है। विदेशों में जो जीवन-रक्षक दवाइयां हैं, वहां उस दवाई की कीमत 100 रु० है और यहां अपने देश में 300 रु० है। हमारे यहां एक मिर्गी की दवाई है और कैन्सर्स है, कैन्सर्स के आपके यहां एक्सपर्ट हैं, लेकिन उसकी टैक्नालॉजी नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने कभी एसैसमैंट किया है कि आपके यहां लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स का कितना उत्पादन हो रहा है, उसकी कितनी आवश्यकता है ? आपने आयात के सम्बन्ध में कहा है, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप कितना आयात कर रहे हैं ? क्या यह भी सही है कि प्रतिवर्ष जो आयात की रकम है···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पासवान जी एक सवाल कीजिए। पहले टेढ़ा सवाल करते हो, फिर सीधा सवाल करते हो और फिर लम्बा सवाल करते हो।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : इसकी कोई दवा नहीं है।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : टेढ़ा करने के बाद उसको सीधा भी करना होता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या यह सही है कि आयात जो आप करते हैं, उसमें आयात की रकम प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : There is a Drug Price Control Order of 1979. The prices of the drugs are fixed having regard to the various provisions of this Order. What happens is that the ex-factory costs are taken into consideration and afterwards a little mark-up is added. (*Interruptions*) Not too much. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He is thinking of marks up.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : That on which discussion had taken place yesterday.

PROF. MADU DANDAVATE : Not marks up. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Mark-up is in a different context.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I may submit that the more essential drugs are given lower mark-ups to ensure that they are available at relatively lower prices. That is the concept which is taken into consideration. On the question of the duty, I must submit that quite a large number of essential bulk drugs are totally exempt from the customs duty.

AN HON. MEMBER : For example !

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am prepared to give the details if you would like to have. I can give examples, because I have them.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Examples are there, you are correct, but at the same time the advantage goes to the big manufacturers, not to the people.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उस प्राइस पर कहां मिलता है ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : अगर नहीं मिलता है तो....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : तो कौन दिलवायेगा उस प्राइस पर ? आप ही तो दिलवायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल-जवाब नहीं होना चाहिये । It is a running dialogue. It is not a questson-answer session.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमारा प्रश्न तो बहुत सीधा-सादा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बीच में बात को काट देते हैं ।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I was submitting, that with reference to certain formulations of essential medicines, the import duty on bulk drugs is exempt, and so far as the medicines are concerned, excise duty is totally exempt with reference to essential medicines and Government monitors their availability on a weekly basis. I am prepared to give the details if my Hon. friend wants, but they run into quite a large number. I have got the annexures here. If he is very particular, I can go on reading them. But it will take some time. The imports for 1980-81 were of the order of Rs. 112 crores. There is a slight decrease in the imports from Rs. 120 crores; we are expecting that the imports would be far less this year also. Now, it is not as though that so far as the duty is concerned, it is kept constant. I agree. But that is a question of policy having regard to the demand, and the imports. All those factors have to be taken into consideration for the purpose of fixing the import duty and also taking into consideration the impetus to be given to the indigenous industry.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है—हाथी साहब तो मर गये, लेकिन उनकी अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी थी, उस कमेटी ने ड्रग्ज के सम्बन्ध में क्या रिपोर्ट दी है तथा उस पर अभी तक सरकार के द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

मैं आप से फिर पूछना चाहता हूं—प्रतिवर्ष 60 करोड़ रुपये की नकली दवाइयां बिकती हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में आप ने कुछ नहीं कहा है । उनको रोकने के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The Hathi Committee Report is a voluminous document and I am prepared to lay on the Table, the action that has been taken. (*Interruptions*) Let me complete. I must say that the recommendations of the Hathi Committee have by and large been accepted and action has been taken in pursuance thereof. That has different facets of recommendations. I would rather prefer to place it on the Table of the House, the exhaustive action that has been taken from time to time in that regard on the basis of the different recommendations.

So far as the sale of the spurious medicines is concerned, as and when such aspects are brought to the notice of the Government, Government does take action. My friend seems to know that about Rs. 60 crorres worth of drugs or medicines are being sold. I do not think that it is a correct statement, but if he brings some facts to my notice I can certainly take action. (*Interruptions*) I entirely agree, but if some details are given to me, action can certainly be taken in the matter. What happens is, that if a bald statement is made, it creates complications.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Under the standing instructions the Information and Broadcasting Ministry has to bring all such information to your notice. It is the P. I. B's job. The concerned Ministry gets the facts. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Excuse me. I never wanted to get myself absolved of the responsibility about essential drugs ; but so far as the spurious drugs and their quality are concerned, that is a matter for the Health Ministry. It is a case of joint responsibility of the Cabinet. Therefore, if facts are brought to my notice I will certainly take it up with the Health Ministry also.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is a better approach.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जीवन-रक्षक औषधियां देश में उचित मूल्यों पर नहीं मिल रही हैं । क्या इसका कारण सरकारी लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्ज़ की फैक्टरियों में उत्पादन क्षमता का ह्रास है क्या क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल में ह्रास के कारण करोड़ों रुपयों की क्षति हुई है । क्या सरकार इसके बारे में कुछ बतलायेगी ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I do not share the apprehension of the Hon. member. I do not think that quality control, so far as Government laboratories are concerned is low, as a result of which the prices are going up. I have already made my submission about the fixation of price mechanism. I need not repeat that part of it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : In spite of the Minister's reply, our poor people are not getting essential and life-saving drugs at a reasonable price, because most of the life-saving and essential drugs are produced by the multinational companies and they are earning hundreds of crores of rupees of profit which they remit to foreign countries. They are controlling the market and so, Government has to regulate that process. May I know whether Government will come forward to nationalise the foreign multinational drug companies so that our people can get life-saving essential drugs at a reasonable price ? I want to have an exact answer from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied to that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : About the price mechanism, I have already made my submission. So far as multi-nationals are concerned, the Foreign Exchange

Regulation Act is taking care of it. From time to time directions are being issued under that Act to reduce the equity participation to 40% of the shareholdings. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Soundararajan.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : You should protect me, not protect the Minister. It is a very vital question.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not protecting anybody. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN : The Hon. Minister knows that there are many multi-national drug companies which are operating in our country with more than 75% foreigh equity. I want to know whether the Minister will take steps to reduce the foreign equity of the multi-national companies ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied to that question.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The record of multi-national operations in developing countries has remained a very devious one and has to be very carefully watched so as to prevent consumer exploitation for untempered profiteering. In this context, is it a fact that IDPL in its Rishikesh plant manufactures tetracyclene and that vibromycin, a broad spectrum life-saving antibiotic, is its derivative? If so, what are the reasons for giving permission to Pfizer Laboratories to manufacture vibromycin, instead of getting it manufactured at IDPL, Rishikesh, which will enable the poorer sections of the society to obtain this drug at reasonable prices, instead of at exorbitant prices?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The price question, I have already answered, need not repeat my submission in regard to the price mechanism.

MR. SPEAKER : You may answer the relevant portion.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It is true that certain multinationals are no doubt manufacturing essential drugs. I do not deny it. But that is based on the technology part. Government from time to time have been taking steps under FERA to reduce the equity participation of the multinationals. There is no doubt that the pace has been slow because some of the life saving drugs are such where the quality of technology has not been upto the mark as far as indigenous production is concerned, as a result of which a Committee goes into it even for the purpose of reduction of equity of such companies. I may submit that when we come to a stage where our quality of technology is of the same standard as that of the multi-nationals, I am sure, action will be taken in the interest of the nation. In the ultimate analysis, I assure the House that so far as the national interest is concerned, that will be kept supreme.

Bifurcation of P & T Department

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*229. PROF. NARAIN CHAD PARASHAR :
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sarin Committee on Telecommunications has recommended the bifurcation of the P & T Department for more efficient functioning and expansion of the Telecom. services in the country ;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by Government on this recommendation and the nature thereof ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The Committee on

Telecommunications headed by Shri H.C. Sarin have recommended reorganisation of Telecommunication Branch of the P&T Department into a separate Government Department of Telecommunication which its own separate Telecommunication Board, which should have necessary delegated powers for its efficient functioning.

(b) and (c). There are several recommendations concerning this subject which have very wide impact and require examination in great detail and considerable depth. These recommendations are receiving full attention of Government.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : There are 400 recommendations. This is one of the most important recommendations and it has been made with a view to expedite and streamline the expansion and operation of the tele-communications network in the country. So in view of its importance, will the Government take an early decision on this important recommendation while the decision on other recommendations may be taken later ?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : A decision is being expedited.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Upto 1912, there were two different Departments—Department of Posts and Department of Telegraph. Even now more than 50 per cent of the countries in the world have separated these two Departments, the latest being the UK. It may also be possible that the recommendation as it is, may be accepted only partially i.e. a Board may not be required there but the Department of Telecommunications may be under the Government so as to facilitate the expansion of the network. What is the reply to this?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN) : He has asked as to how far we are handling this particular recommendation. They have recommended that there must be two Boards, one for telecommunications and the other for postal operations. This is not so simple a matter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not two Ministers ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is he not equal to two Ministers?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Out of 434 recommendations which have come, we have taken decisions on a large number of them. A few remain and this is one of few. The remaining ones are very important recommendations.

This particular recommendation about which the Hon. Member is asking has got very many different aspects and facets. It has got to be considered. It was considered in the past twice. When the Board was constitued it was considered and it was decided that it must remain together.

The Reforms Commission went into the whole matter and considered it in great detail. A Working Group also went into it and they said that it could not be separated; it must remain together. Now, this Committee has gone into it and they have said that it may be separated. Different aspects of it will have to be considered with special reference to the implications on our rural development programme whether keeping it together is better or keeping it separate is better. These are different aspects which have got to be considered. I have only to assure that this matter is being looked into not in an informal manner but in a serious manner and a decision will be expedited.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Considering the need for efficiency, modernisation and restoring the public

confidence, this committee was constituted. This committee has presented 7 Interim Reports. I have not seen the final report, because it is not published. The only thing that I could get from the Library is a summary of the Interim Reports. It is a very serious matter. The Second Interim Report refers to the choice of technology and the Fifth Interim Report to Production. What is the recommendation of this Committee regarding Government to Government tie up and the splitting up of the existing ITI into two—One, Bangalore complex and Palghat and the other at Rae Bareli? Secondly, what is the recommendation regarding the import of foreign goods into this country?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Hon. Member is in possession of all the recommendations. He has said that he has 434 of them; the whole thing is with him. All the recommendations are placed in the Library. Perhaps, the first question is concerned with the recommendations. I would request the Hon. Member just to tear this page up and see what the recommendations are. I do not claim to be an Encyclopaedia, carrying all the recommendations in my brain. It is not possible at all. As far as the other question is concerned, there are about 26 recommendations, which remain to be finally decided, in which deeper consideration is necessary. Fortunately, the Hon. Member has cited three of those recommendations, out of the 27, which we are looking into.

श्री सूरज भान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरीन कमेटी इसलिए बनाई गई थी कि डिपार्टमेंट में एफिसिएंसी कैसे आए। इसके लिए उन्होंने कुछ सिफारिशें दीं। उनका कहना था कि पी० एण्ड टी० बोर्ड में टेली कम्युनिकेशन और पोस्टल सर्विसेस को अलग-अलग करके दो बोर्ड बनाए जाएं।

मैं पूछना यह चाहता हूं कि यह सेपरेशन डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर, फंक्शनल लेवल पर आलरेडी है। टेलीग्राफ आफिसेज, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और पोस्टल सर्विसेस अलग-अलग हैं। सर्कल लेवल पर भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अरेंजमेंट अलग-अलग हैं, केवल बोर्ड में इकट्ठा है। बोर्ड में अगर एफिसिएंसी नहीं है तो उसको दूर करने के लिए सेपरेशन जरूरी नहीं है। क्या फैसला करते वक्त दो चीजों का ख्याल रखा जाएगा। क्या बोर्ड को डिवाइड करने के बजाए रेलवे बोर्ड की तरह उसे और मजबूत करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे और अगर सेपरेट करना ही है, तो सेपरेट होने के बाद पोस्टल और आर० एम० एस० एंप्लाएज को बोनस से वंचित तो नहीं किया जाएगा ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : The Hon. Member has been in the P&T Service. Therefore, he knows the in's and out's of it. In my submission he is fully correct. Virtually and factually, it is already divided at the Circle, Divisional and Director's level. But in the lower level it is combined ; we have got combined postal and telephone offices. We will have to take into consideration how it will affect the combined operation in the villages and how it will affect the viability of the units in the village if they are separated. This is a matter which we have got to take into consideration. For purposes of efficiency, it remains divided ; they are operating separately in their respective fields. What the Hon. Member has stated is the correct point of view, and that is the point of view which is being considered.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: These two departments must be kept separate. My information is that while the telephone department is making money, the postal department is losing money. Is this a fact ? If so, how are you going to get over it ?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : This is one of the reasons why we have got to think twice before we decide to divide them up. The postal department the world over is a losing proposition. The question is whether the general revenue or the total communication system should foot the loss. If the total communication system has got to foot the loss, then the totality of it has got to be maintained. Otherwise we consider that the revenue on the telephone side will be all right, because it is viable and as far as the postal side is concerned, the General Revenue will have to foot the bill for which there will be a limit, which means expansion of postal service in the villages will be in jeopardy. This is also one of the factors which was weighing with us when we considered this matter.

Exclusion of Coal Mining Projects linked with Super Thermal Projects and Giant Steel Plants from 1982-83 Plan

*230. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for leaving out coal mining projects linked with the super thermal power projects and the giant steel plants in the 1982-83 plan ;

(b) whether that will not affect the annual power generation and the annual steel production of the country ;

(c) whether that will compel the Government for unnecessary import of steel from other countries at an exorbitant price ; and

(d) the justification for effecting a cut in the annual plan outlays ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Coal projects linked to Super Thermal Power Projects and Steel Plants have not been excluded from the scope of 1982-83 Annual Plan.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. Do not arise.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, I want to put a straight question as to:

(a) whether the Coal Department proposed to the Planning Commission to allocate Rs. 900 crores for the development of coal companies for 1982-83, but the Planning Commission indicated that Rs. 750 crores will be allocated. Then how the development programme of coal mining projects will be completed ?

(b) May I know what are the new coal mining projects that will be linked with the giant steel plants proposed to be set up at Paradeep and Vizag during the 1982-83 Annual Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the allocation for the Annual Plan, 1982-83; for the Coal India at the present moment is Rs. 702 crores. The question of providing additional funds during 1982-83 and during the Sixth Plan for accelerating the development of coal mines is also under consideration. I think the coal industry will be able to meet the full demand of coal for the power sector for 1982-83. I presume no difficulties except of transportation for which the Railways are doing their best to fulfil our target.

If the coal mining project or the power project is linked up, we supply the coal. There is a Linkage

Committee and in the Linkage Committee, if the linkage is allowed, then it is the obligation of Coal Department to supply coal.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The second part of my question has not been answered. What about the coal mining projects that will be linked with the giant steel plants ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Whether the Linkage Committee has given the linkage or not I do not have information with me at the present moment.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will you give the answer later ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Yes, I will give afterwards.

SHRI SATISH AGGARWAL : At the time of West Bengal elections. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA : HALDER: Sir, regarding the Annual Plan of 1982-83, according to the Working Group on coal. the coal demand is expected to be around 137 million tonnes. The coal production target has been fixed at 133 million tonnes. The gap remains about 4 million tonnes. I want to know how the gap will be met, in the quantity of coking coal or coal necessary for the steel plants and the thermal plants, and what is the quantity of coal that will be imported during 1982-83 and the total amount involved. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. B. A. GAANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the target of coal production for 1982 fixed by the Planning Commission is 133 million tonnes. However, in view of the growing demand for coal in the coming years, it has been decided by the coal companies to raise this target to 136 million tonnes. This is to be on the safe side. Apart from that we have more or less stock of 20 million tonnes on the pit heads. This has also to be taken into account.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Are we not going to import ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : About import, that is another aspect of the matter. Some imports of coking coal are being done by the Ministry of Steel to improve the quality of coal fed to steel plants. Indian washed coking coal is of 20% ash, while the imported coking coal is of 10% ash. For the quality purposes we have to import washed coal. Some times we mix up to improve our quality and also for the purpose of cushion.

SHRI A.K. ROY : There was a report that there was a large stock of coking coal on the pit head. In view of that, is there any attempt to wash that coal to a better quality so that we can avoid the import of coking coal in the country? Is there any programme or scheme in the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Steps are separately being taken to explore technology for improving washing techniques to reduce ash content of the Indian coal. That is being looked into.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Besides what is contemplated in the Sixth Five Year Plan, is there any other concrete plan to reduce the ash content of the coking coal ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : The only plan is to have new washeries with new technology. That we are doing.

Mixture of Lead with Petrol

*231 SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether is it a fact that lead is mixed with petrol to increase the Octane content of petrol;

(b) if so, what is the permissible limit which can be used to augment energy giving power of petrol in our country ;

(c) whether it has been found that lead in petrol is a serious danger to children and some of the Western countries have already initiated steps to reduce the lead content of petrol; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to reduce the present lead content of petrol so that the exposure to children is eliminated?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Permissible limit as per ISI specification for 83 octane petrol is 0.56 gm lead per litre of petrol and for 93 octane petrol it is 0.80 gm lead per litre of petrol.

(c) No study in this regard has been made so far in India. Some Western countries like the USA are reported to be having a phased programme to reduce lead in petrol.

(d) There is no such proposal.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : I am really disappointed by the answer of the Minister because throughout the world efforts are to prevent the pollution hazard....

MR. SPEAKER : Will you like me to do something about this disappointment ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Kindly recommend to the Prime Minister that he be not dropped.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : My point is that lead pollution in our country is going almost unnoticed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : The Speaker should be consulted before Ministers are appointed. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : This is dangerous. It causes cancer, blood cancer and most of other diseases. Researches conducted in many countries reveal-on an average 27% of the total bloodlessness among the adults is being contributed or caused by this petrol. A Chief Medical Officer in a letter to the Government of England has warned :—

"There is a strong likelihood that lead in petrol is permanently reducing the IQ of many of our children."

How dangerous it is ! (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I would like to know—is Government aware that countries like Japan, Soviet Union and the United States have taken steps to eliminate the lead in petrol completely ? If so, will the Government at least now take a decision in principle to free the atmosphere from lead poison contributed through petrol fumes ? Will they have a programme for the purpose ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I must submit in advanced countries like USA the goal is towards lead free gasolene. But there is also a conflicting opinion of experts on this issue. There are opponents who take the view

that there is no medical evidence that air-borne lead from motor vehicles is harmful to health. So far as our country is concerned, the present lead concentration in the gasolene marketed in India is much lower than the limit specified by the Indian Standards Institute. It is much lower than that of in most of the Western countries and with the fairly low level of present consumption of gasolene, there it does not appear to be any need to impose restriction on the refinery units to eliminate lead in our country. I said, it depends on the circumstances of each country. So far as we are concerned, the lead content is much less.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : I do not know how he has come to this decision without making any research or study. I do not know. The permissible limit that is quoted here, taking the international standard, as I am told in England, is 0.43 grams. They have decided to reduce even that limit to 0.41 grams. In the light of these things, is the Government is prepared to accept 0·41 grams as standard and try to reduce the lead content ? Will the Government take action to reduce that also ?

SH. P. SHIV SHANKAR : So far as we are concerned, we are guided by the study of the Indian Standards Institute. When I said, no study had been taken up, that was with reference to the fact whether it has posed a serious danger to the children. Now the Indian Standards Institute has compared from time to time the Octane content and also the lead content in petrol and they have come to certain conclusion.

Well, the suggestion that my Hon. friend is giving as to what is prevailing in England and whether we should not accept the lead content to be only up to that level, is a matter which deserves consideration.

Setting Up Coal –Based Fertiliser Plants

*232. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in regard to the setting up of coal-based fertiliser plants in the country ;

(b) whether Government have chalked out any plan for the purpose ;

(c) which are the States where such plants will be set up ; and

(d) expenditure involved in each project ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (d). Two coal based fertilizer plants, one at Ramagundam and the other at Talcher went into commercial production with effect from 1-11-1980. The latest approved costs of these projects are :

Ramagundam	Rs. 224.06 crores
Talcher	Rs. 223.14 crores.

(b) and (c). The question of setting up new coal based fertilizer plants can be considered only after adequate experience becomes available from sustained operation of the Ramagundam and Talcher fertilizer plants.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक जगह अपने उत्तर में कहा है :—

"The question of setting up new coal based fertilizer plants can be considered only after adquate experience becomes available."

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें एडीक्वेट एक्सपीरिएंस 1980 से अब तक प्राप्त हुआ है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं, तो वह कब तक प्राप्त हो जायेगा ? और····

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही सवाल एक वक्त में ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : एक ही सवाल है ।

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने कोई तलवार कमेटी नियुक्त की थी और उसकी रिपोर्ट तलवार की धार पर आयेगी ? अभी रिपोर्ट आई है या नहीं ? अगर आई है तो क्या उसपर विचार किया जायेगा ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, on the question of adequate experience from 1980, I must submit that this is a fairly new technology as far as these two plants are concerned. There is only one other plant in the world of the same dimention and that is in South Africa. Therefore, I cannot say whether we have attained adequate experience from commissioning it from 1980 with reference to the coal based fertilizer plants.

We could consider then for having further such plants.

As for the Talwar Committee Report, it is still awaited. It has not been submitted to the Government.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : कब तक यह आयेगी, इसकी कोई उम्मीद है क्या ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Well, that is a matter which I must ask Mr. Talwar himself.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह क्यों नहीं कह देते कि उम्मीद पर जहां कायम है ?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इन दो प्लांट्स में अब तक कितने ब्रेक-डाउन हुए हैं और क्या वे ब्रेक-डाउन एक्विपमेंट की खराबी की वजह से हुए हैं या अव्यवस्था की वजह से ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : My Hon. friend has asked with reference to the break-downs of these two Plants. I must submit that both the Ramagundam and Talcher Plants have faced many teething problems since they went into commercial production. The main problems faced were break-down of raw gas compressor due to choking and corrosion, leakages in the heat exchanger of the absorption refrigeration system in the ammonia Plant, air separartion units, heat exchanges of Rectisol Sections, the frequent failures of blades of steam turbine of air turbo compressors, power interruptions and power cuts. At Talcher, besides the above problems, the quality of coal has been a major problem.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government is considering to establish the coal-based fertiliser Plant in Raniganj where the coal is available in abundance.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I have already made the submission. Based on the experience that we might gain from these two Plants, we might consider future plants.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are giving an assurance that if the result is positive, you are going to establish the Plants.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Then your suggestion would also be considered.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The Hon. Minister says that this coal-based fertiliser Plant has new technology. In view of this statement of the Hon. Minister, may I ask whether the Government is aware that as far back as 1964 or 1965, a delegation of engineers of Sindri Fertiliser Project submitted a Plan to the Government of India for setting up coal-based fertiliser plants in India?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am not aware of this 1964 report. I am sorry I am unable to say. You are asking about 1964 Report. I do not know it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Perhaps the Hon. Minister is aware that 80% of the total coal reserves in this country is located in Bihar and sometime in 1966-67, the Government of Bihar had prepared a feasibility report about the coal-based fertiliser Plant at Ramgarh, Hazaribagh.

In the light of this, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he has any Scheme under consideration to set up coal-based fertiliser Plant in Bihar and what happened to the feasibility report which the Bihar Government has prepared regarding this Plant at Ramgarh in Hazaribagh district?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I have already answered that only after having adequate experience, it would be possible for us to consider the other Plans. I have said that this is a very special technology and there is no other Plant of this dimension except in South Africa.

Television in the Hilly Areas

*233. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the schemes for expansion of Television in the hilly areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : Television Relay Centres are proposed to be set-up at the following hilly areas, in the Sixth Plan :

(i) Kasauli (Himachal Pradesh)

(ii) Kodaikanal (Tamil Nadu)

In addition, a scheme for extensive coverage to North-Eastern region by setting-up a number of low-power transmitters is under consideration.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी कहीं, और विशेष रूप से मथुरा में, जो देश का ही नहीं, पूरे विश्व का एक महत्वपूर्ण नगर है, कोई इस तरह की दूरदर्शन के विस्तार की योजना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : यह सवाल पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के बारे में आप ने पूछा था । उस का जवाब आप को दिया । अब आप पर्वत से मैदान में आ रहे हैं । तो मैदान की बात पूछेंगे तो मैदान की बात बताएंगे । वह कह रहे हैं मथुरा में लगाने के लिए . . (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The question does not say 'hill areas' ; it says 'hilly areas'. There is a difference—like the Malabar Hill in Bombay.

MR. SPEAKER : Technical interpretation.

श्री बसंत साठे : उत्तर प्रदेश में मसूरी में आज भी रिले स्टेशन है ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : गढ़वाल में ?

श्री बसंत साठे : वह गढ़वाल में पहुँचता है ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : 'Garhwal' wants election, no TV.

MR. SPEAKER : They are wanting television today.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are considering setting up important relay stations as well as low power transmitter stations subject to availability of resources and also subject to tele-communication microwave system being adjusted for being used for television.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up Bench of High Court at Aurangabad

234. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI V. N. GADGIL :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that Government of Maharashtra has strongly recommended opening of a permanent Bench of Bombay High Court at Aurangabad;

(b) is it also a fact that the Chief Justice of Bombay High Court and the Chief Justice of Supreme Court have also strongly recommended the opening of this Bench; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra has recommended that a permanent Bench of the Bombay High Court may be established at Aurangabad.

(b) The Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court and the Chief Justice of India have also favoured the establishment of the Bench.

(c) The matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

Lower Periyar Electric Scheme

*235. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has already given the techno-economic clearance for the Lower-Periyar Electric Scheme;

(b) if so, when it has been given and whether it has been referred to the Planning Commission for investment sanction; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in giving the techno-economic clearance?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). The Lower Periyar Hydro-electric Scheme (3x60 MW) has been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority in its meeting held on 26th November, 1981 subject to clearance from environmental angle. This scheme has already been recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the State Plan.

Communication Links Through Satellites

*236. DR. SARADISH ROY :
SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a Rs. 200 crores project to provide communication links through satellites ;

(b) if so, the details of the said satellite communication project ; and

(c) the duration for which such satellities are going to serve the Department ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes Sir. The Government have sanctioned a Project of Rs. 188 crores to provide domestic communication links through satellites.

(b) The Project provides for two satellites and 31 earth stations. First of the satellite—INDIAN NATIONAL SATELLITE (INSAT I-A) is likely to be operational in May, 1982. To work with INSAT-I-A, P&T Department has been constructing 28 fixed earth stations at Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Shillong, Jaipur, Lucknow, Jullundhur, Patna, Bhubaneshwar, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Ernakulam, Srinagar, Jodhpur, Bhuj, Panjim, Minicoy, Gangtok, Itanagar, Kohima, Imphal, Agartala, Leh, Port Blair, Aizawal, Kavaratti and Car Nicobar. Three transportable earth stations will be provided for communications in emergent situations. The second satellite (INSAT I-B) is proposed to be launched Mid-1983.

(c) The expected life of the satellite is seven years.

जहांगीराबाद जिला बुलन्दशहर उ० प्र० में टेलीफोन केन्द्र

*237. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र:** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जहांगीराबाद (जिला बुलन्दशहर) और आस-पास के क्षेत्र में कितने टेलीफोन हैं और वहां पर टेलीफोन सेवा सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) जहांगीराबाद में टेलीफोन केन्द्र न होने के कारण लोगों को अपने रोज के काम में पर्याप्त कठिनाई होती है; और यदि हां, तो जहांगीराबाद में एक स्वतंत्र टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) : (क) और (ख) जहांगीराबाद (जिला बुलंदशहर) में एक स्थानीय टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज प्रदान किया गया है। जहांगीराबाद तथा समीपवर्ती एक्सचेंजों में चालू टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

जहांगीराबाद	समीपवर्ती क्षेत्र	
	औरंगाबाद एक्सचेंज	शिकारपुर एक्सचेंज
चालू टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या		
72	18	23

जहांगीराबाद में एक ट्रंक केन्द्र खोलने तथा ट्रंक सर्किटों को बुलंदशहर तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। जहांगीराबाद एवं समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों की ट्रंक सेवा में इससे काफी सुधार होने की संभावना है।

Setting up of New Refineries

*238. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN :
SHRI NIREN GHOSH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up some new refineries and expand existing refineries during the Sixth Plan period:

(b) if so, the details thereof and total capacity of each refinery;

(c) whether it is a fact that these refineries would meet the requirements of refined products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, what steps Government propose to take to meet the requirements of refined products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). A statement is attached.

Statement

1. A number of refinery expansion and modernisation projects are under implementation. These are :

(i) 1.2 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 4.5 MTPA) and 1.0 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit in Cochin Refinery;

(ii) 0.75 MTPA expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 6 MTPA) and 0.6 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit in the Bharat Petroleum Refinery, Bombay;

(iii) 2.8 MTPA expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 5.6 MTPA) and 0.6 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit in Madras Refinery; and

(iv) 3.0 MTPA expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 4.5 MTPA) with 0.6 MTPA fluid catatytic cracking unit in the Hindustan Petroleum Refinery, Visakhapatnam.

The following secondary processing facilities are also under implementation :—

(i) 1.0 million tonnes per annum fluid catalytic cracking unit in the Koyali Refinery of Indian Oil Corporation;

(ii) 1.0 million tonnes per annum fluid catalytic cracking unit in the Mathura Refinery of Indian Oil Corporation; and

(iii) 0.5 million tonnes delayed coking plant in the Barauni Refinery.

2. In addition, two new refineries of 6 million tonnes per annum capacity each are to be taken up. These two refineries would be located near Karnal and Mangalore.

3. A proposal to expand Haldia refinery by 3.0 million tonnes per annum is also under consideration.

4. The expansion projects under implementation set out in paragraph 1, are expected to be completed in 1984-85 and the total refinery capacity available then will meet the Sixth Plan target and take care of most of our requirements for refined products at that time.

5. The refinery projects in paragraph 2 and 3 have been planned to meet the requirements beyond that period.

Impact of Import of Soda Ash on existing Indigenous Units

*240. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the chemical units which are producing soda ash in the country and their annual production ;

(b) whether it is a fact that soda ash is being imported, if so, the quantity imported during the year 1981 and at what rate ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rate of imported soda ash is cheaper than the rate of Indian soda ash and due to this a huge stock of soda ash is lying with the manufacturer ; and

(d) whether, in view of the above, Government propose considering to ban the import of soda ash ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) Soda Ash is manufactured by M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd., M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals Ltd., M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemicals Works Ltd., and M/s. Orissa Cement Ltd. (Hari Fertilizers). The production of soda ash by these companies in 1981 was as follows :

Name of the Company	*Production (in tonnes)*
M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd.	3,84,450
M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals Ltd.	1,84,554
M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemicals Works Ltd.	59,385
M/s. Orissa Cements Ltd. (Hari Fertilizers) (formerly New Central Jute Mills Ltd.)	12,044

(b) Soda ash is on Open General Licence (OGL). Imports of soda ash were 1.35 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 and 0.53 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 (upto October, 1980). The import statistics are compiled and published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. Statistics for the period subsequent to October, 1980 are yet to be published. Once these statistics are compiled, they will be published in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, Volume-II, copies of which will be available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The manufacturers' ex-works prices of soda ash light are in the range of Rs. 2050.35 to Rs. 2207.32 per tonne. The import prices of soda ash vary from consignment to consignment depending upon the country of origin and the volume of consignment. It would appear that the c. i. f. prices of soda ash light are now of the order of US $ 80 per tonne. The manufacturers of soda ash have been representing that, because of large scale imports and poor offtake, stocks are accumulating and that, unless imports are banned, the industry would be badly affected. Stocks with the manufacturers increased from 17,053 tonnes at the end of January, 1981 to 79,997 tonnes by the end of December, 1981. However, consumers' associations like the All India Glass Manufacturers' Federation and the All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association are pleading for the continuance of present import policy.

(d) Import Policy is constantly under review. Imports are regulated taking into account demand and indigenous availability.

Japan's proposal for Investment in Coal Industry

* 242 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal has come from Japan for making investment in India's coal Industry ;

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions laid down by Japan before making any investment ;

(c) the reaction of Government of India to those conditions ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY.) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In early 1980, two Japanese companies had shown interest in investment in development of export oriented coal mines. Since the Government was not in favour of export of superior grade coal, these offers were not considered. Recently a firm has made an offer for accelerated development of an open cast coal mine, which is under consideration.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में गैस की एजेंसियों के लिए चयन

* 243. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में ऐसी कितनी गैस एजेंसियां हैं जिनके लिये विज्ञापन जारी किया गया था ;

(ख) एजेंसियां देने के लिए साक्षात्कार कब किया गया था और आवेदकों से साक्षात्कार करने के लिए नियुक्त अधिकारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) कितनी एजेंसियां मंजूर की गईं ; और

(घ) उक्त साक्षात्कार में चयन के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) :

(क) 1981-82 योजना के प्रति हिमाचल प्रदेश में 4 एल० पी० जी० एजेंसियां विज्ञापित की गई थीं जो प्रत्येक नाहन, सोलन, चम्बा और मण्डी के लिए हैं।

(ख) दो स्थलों के लिए दो डीलरों के चयन के लिए अन्तिम साक्षात्कार निम्नलिखित तिथियों को लिए जा चुके हैं :—

स्थल	वर्ग	साक्षात्कार की तिथि	चयन समिति में निम्नलिखित अधिकारी हैं
नाहन	सामान्य	10-11-81	आई० ओ० सी०, बी० पी० सी० तथा आई० बी० पी०
सोलन	शारीरिक रूप से अपंग	4-2-82	आई० ओ० सी०, एच० पी० सी०, बी० पी० सी०, तथा पेट्रोलियम विभाग से एक प्रतिनिधि

(ग) दो।

(घ) चयन समिति प्रत्याशियों का मूल्यांकन व्यापार क्षमता, विक्रय कला, वित्तीय प्रबन्ध करने की क्षमता, पूर्ण-कालिक कार्य डीलर, सामान्य मूल्यांकन, व्यक्तित्व और पाठ्यक्रम के अतिरिक्त अन्य कार्य-कलापों के आधार पर करती है ।

Telegrams sent by Post

*244. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that telegrams are being sent by ordinary post ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government not to send the telegrams by post ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C.M. STPHEN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Telegrams are sent by post through airmail or quickest available transport whenever the exigency of service so demands.

(b) The interruptions on the telegraph lines, frequent power failures in certain areas, shortages of staff due to absentism are the main reasons for sending the telegrams by post.

(c) The steps taken by the Government are :

(i) The circuit interruptions are being minimised by intensive maintenance efforts as well as by replacement of low grade and builtup circuits by high grade and direct circuits ;

(ii) Provision of stand by power supply arrangements in CTOs/DTOs wherever so feasible ;

(iii) Crash recruitment programme to reduce the shortages in staff as well as to deploy short duty telegraphists and creation of a reserve pool for the operative staff.

Appointment of Cost Auditors by Companies producing Soda Ash

*245. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Companies manufacturing soda ash have appointed Cost Auditors under Section 233B of the Companies Act, 1956; and

(b) if not, action taken to ensure compliance therewith?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) All the companies manufacturing Soda Ash which were subjected to Cost Audit last, for the financial year ending during 1981, had duly appointed cost auditors under Section 233B(2) of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Does not arise.

Problems of Sindri Modernisation Plant

*247. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sindri Modernisation plant is running only intermittently for the last six months;

(b) if so, detailed reasons for work stoppages, with dates for the last six months;

(c) whether there have been many major and minor accidents; if so, facts in details and losses suffered due to that;

(d) whether there is any fundamental design defect in the plant causing frequent trouble; and

(e) if so, steps taken to that?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir. During the past six months the plant was in production for 134 days and it was closed for 50 days including planned shutdowns for 33 days.

(b) The dates on which the plant was closed alongwith brief reasons therefor are given in the attached statement.

(c) There has been no accident during this period. However, on 18-10-81, following the tripping of nitrogen compressor a minor fire broke out at the end cover of the heat exchanger in CO conversion. The fire was put out immediately and the plant started after attending to the leakage in the heat exchanger.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise.

Statement

Dates	Reasons
1-8-81 to 7-8-81	Planned shut down for deriming of LNW Unit; inspection of CO2 and H2S removal towers and replacement of molecular sieves.
18-8-81	Failure of turbine drive L. P. seal oil pump of Syn, Gas compressor.
4-9-81 to 6-9-81	To rectify the leakage in CO-conversion heat exchanger, to repair the suction and discharge valve of saturator water pumps, changing the turbine drive of L. P. Seal Oil pump of Syn. Gas compressor to motor drive.
13-10-81 to 15-10-81	Break through of CO2 in the decarbonated gas resulting in fouling of LNW units. LNW was derimed and major leaks from end cover of the heat exchanger in CO-conversion unit were also rectified.
18-10-81	Tripping of nitrogen compressor, followed by fire breaking out at the end cover of the heat exchanger in CO-conversion. End cover leaks of heat exchanger were also attended to.
5-11-81 to 8-11-81	Leaka;e of heat exchanger in CO-conversion section.
24-12-81 to 18-1-82	Planned shut down for changing Co-conversion catalyst, attending to the leaks of CO-conversion heat exchanger, inspection of Air Compressor alignment and deriming of Air Separation Plant.
23-1-82	De-riming of LNW Unit.
28-1-82 to 31-1-82	Failure of condensate pump of air compressor.

Disrespect to Film personalities by Directorate of Filmotsav

*123 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTIG be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Directorate of Filmotsav has shown indifference and

disrespect to renowned film personalities dead and alive of Calcutta at the time of the Filmotsav '82; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. A Statement is attached.

Statement

It is not a fact that any indifference or disrespect was shown to renowned film personalities of Calcutta dead or alive during Filmotsav '82 by the Directorate of Film Festivals. On the other hand eminent film personalities of Calcutta such as Shri Satyajit Ray, Shri Mrinal Sen were given due prominence in the functions. Shri Satyajit Ray was also on the dais at the Inaugural Function and delivered a speech. The other important film personalities of Calcutta such as Smt. Aparna Sen, Shri Utpal Dutt, Smt. Mamta Shanker, Shri Soumitra Chatterjee, Smt. Suchitra Sen, Smt. Madhavi Mukherjee etc. were invited to important functions. In addition, delegate, status was given to important film personalities to enable them to see the Festival Films at Rabindra Sadan and Globe. Apart from this a programme in memory of the late Shri Bansi Chandra Gupta, a close associate of Shri Satyajit Ray was arranged at the New Empire to pay tribute to him. Shri Satyajit Ray was specially invited on the occasion to pay tribute to the late Shri Bansi Chandra Gupta.

Capital of big Monopoly Houses

2546. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state what are the comparative figures of the capital of the big monopoly houses of India between 1971 to 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has sought information on the paid-up capital of big Monopoly Houses. A statement showing paid-up capital of the top 20 monopoly houses in 1972 and 1980 is attached. (The earliest year for which housewise paid up capital position has been compiled is 1972. Data for 1981 is yet to be finalised as balance sheets of several companies are not yet due).

Statement

*Statement showing paid-up Capital of top 20 Houses*for the years 1972 and 1980.*

S. No.	Name of Industrial House.	Paid up Capital Rs. in crores	
		1972	1980
1.	Tata	130.46	188.55
2.	Birla	130.83	167.11
3.	Mafatlal	29.40	72.00
4.	J. K. Singhani	18.96	46.61
5.	Thapar	25.40	52.48
6.	I. C. I.	40.54	64.13
7.	Sarabhai	9.91	20.29
8.	A. C. C.	35.37	44.17
9.	Bangur	27.60	35.17
10.	Larsen & Toubro	13.80	28.41
11.	Shri Ram	24.48	28.03
12.	Kirloskar	14.65	29.41
13.	Hindustan Lever	14.67	33.52
14.	Scindia	12.26	19.27
15.	Oil India	29.25	33.93
16.	Modi	6.96	21.88
17.	T. V. S. Iyengar	16.33	27.19
18.	Mahindra & Mahindra	13.70	20.85
19.	Chowgule	5.69	23.69
20.	Bajaj	12.54	23.09

NOTE : The figures for 1980 are based on registrations as at 31-12-80 while those for 1972 relate to registrations as on 30-6-1978.

*Figures relate to the first 20 houses as per assets in 1980.

Raw Material Crisis in Polyester Industry

2547. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of **Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the plight of polyester industry which is facing severe raw material crisis;

(b) whether it is a fact that the production of polyester has gone down due to the above reasons;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to eliminate raw material crisis from the polyester industry of the country; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Polyester industry is not facing any severe raw material crisis.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d). Imports are arranged to cover the gap between domestic production and demand of raw materials for polyster industry, namely, D. M. T. and M. E. G.

आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों में अखिल भारतीय स्तर के कलाकारों का भाग लेना

2548. **श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी :**

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के उन अखिल भारतीय स्तर के कलाकारों के नाम क्या हैं जो गायन और वादन उपकरणों में प्रवीण हैं और जिन्हें आकाशवाणी के संगीत के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों में अपनी प्रतिभा प्रदर्शन करने लिए आमंत्रित किया गया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार एक चरित्र नाटक कलाकारों, लोकप्रिय परम्परागत तमाशों और पोवादा को आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों में पर्याप्त अवसर देने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) महाराष्ट्र के उन कलाकारों, गायक और वादक दोनों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं जो संगीत के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम में भाग लेते हैं। सूची को नए होनहार कलाकारों को शामिल करके निरन्तर बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) आकाशवाणी की अपनी सूचियों में अनेक एकल चरित्र नाटक कलाकार हैं और उनको अब भी आकाशवाणी से प्रसारण करने के लिए पर्याप्त अवसर दिए जाते हैं ; आकाशवाणी "तमाशा" और "पोवादा" जैसे पारम्परिक रूपों का भी नियमित रूप से प्रसारण करती है।

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र के उन कलाकारों, गायक और वादक दोनों, की सूची जो संगीत के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम में भाग लेते हैं

हिन्दुस्तानी संगीत

गायक

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1. किशोरी अमोनकर
2. लताफत हुसैन खां
3. गुलाम मुस्तफा खां
4. पण्डित जसराज
5. मानिक वर्मा
6. पण्डित मणीराम
7. पद्मावती शालिग राम
8. भीमसैन जोशी
9. ए० के० कोगजे
10. अंजनीबाई लोलेकर
11. सी० आर० व्यास
12. दिनकर कैकिनी
13. हीरा देवी मिश्र
14. जीतेन्द्र अभिषेकी
15. ज्योत्सना मोले
16. ललित राव
17. मालती पाण्डे
18. पी० एन० बर्वे
19. नियाज अहमद और फैयाज अहमद
20. निर्मला अरुण
21. परवीण सुल्ताना
22. प्रभा अतरे
23. प्रभुदेव सरदार
24. राम मराठे
25. शोभा गुर्टू
26. सिद्ध आदर्स
27. वंसतराव देश (पांडे)
28. ऊषा चिप्पालकट्टी

वादक :

29. अब्दुल हलीम जफार खां (सितार)
30. रईस खां (सितार)
31. रवी शंकर (सितार)
32. जरीन दारूवाला (सरोद)
33. हरी प्रसाद चौरसिया (बांसुरी)
34. शिवकुमार शर्मा (संतूर)
35. जियामोईनुद्दीन डागर (वीणा)
36. राम नारायण (सारंगी)
37. डी० के दातार (वायलिन)
38. निखिल घोष (तबला)
39. सुलतान खां (सारंगी)
40. निजामुद्दीन खां (तबला)
41. अरविन्द पारिख (सितार)
42. रमेश प्रेम (विचित्र वीणा)
43. विजयराघव (बांसुरी)
44. भुवनेश्वर मिश्रा (वायलिन)
45. कुंवर राजेन्द्र सिंह (वायलिन)
46. शमीम अहमद (सितार)
47. देवेन्द्र मुरदेश्वर (बांसुरी)
48. रघुनाथ सेठ (बांसुरी)
49. सिधाराम जादव और साथी (सुन्दारी)

कर्नाटक संगीत :

गायक :

1. अलमेलु मणि
2. मीरा नाथन

वादक :

3. के० एस० नारायण स्वामी (वीणा)

Coal Production Target

2549. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target of coal production and its actual realisation during tne past three years ; and

(b) what are the reasons for which coal production has lagged behind the target during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The target vis-a-vis the actual production during the last 3 years is as under :

(Million tonnes)

	Target	*Production*	
1981-82	121	124	(estimated)
1980-81	113.5	114.00	
1979-80	104.31	103.95	

(b) Coal industry achieved its target of production for 1980-81 and is also expected to achieve the target for 1981-82.

There was a shortfall from the target in 1979-80 which was mainly due to inadequate supply of power, disturbed law & order situation in the coalfield areas, difficulties in obtaining land for construction of new mines etc.

Demand of Staff Artists of AIR

2550. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that the staff of artists the All India Radio have long-pending demands ;

(b) if so, whether the demands have been considered by Government ; and

(c) if so, which of the demands have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Representations have been received from Associations of Staff Artists of AIR and Doordarshan making demand for improvement in their service conditions, better pay scales, improved promotional avenues, pension, etc. Recently, there has been a demand for the conversion of the staff artists as civil servants, Government have also been taking steps from time to time to improve their service conditions, revise cadre structure and fee scales, provide better promotional opportunities. etc.

Government have now decided to to group employees termed as staff artists into two categories.

(c) 'Artists' and

(b) other employees who perform functions similar to those which government servants normally discharge in Government offices.

Employees in category (b) will be treated as government servants.

The conditions of employment of those in category (a) i.e. 'Artists' will be gone into *de nov.* and revised rules drawn up. These conditions will be sufficiently liberal so as to serve the twin objectives of attracing the best talent and discouraging 'artists' from clamouring for being converted to a category of government servants.

Provision will be made in the rules for periodical review of the skill of artists so as. (a) to weed

out those whose contributions cease to be sustained and creative and (b) provide for advancement of those who have continued to make useful and creative contribution in their fields. Appropriate retirement benefits will also be made available to them.

Installation of Optical Fibre Transmission Lines

2551. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) names of those places where the optical fibre transmission lines have already been installed ; and

(b) names of those places where these lines are to be installed and when, with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) An experimental optical fibre cable communication project with imported cable and equipment has been commissioned in Pune in 1979 and the system is under operation. 120 telephone junctions has been provided on a pair of optical fibres in this experimental project. Separately, an indigenous optical fibre communication equipment for similar operation has been designed and is working on a second set of fibres in the same optical fibre cable in Pune.

(b) No proposals have been finalised yet.

British Offer of Digital Electronic Telephone Exchange

2552. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a British offer of digital electronic telephone exchange is under consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted or considered the offer; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. An offer from a British Manufacturer has been received against our global tender for containerised small rural exchanges.

(b) and (c). The tenders are under evaluation.

Terms and Conditions for Grant of Loan for film Production

2553. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleaed to state :

(a) how many applications for film production and theatre construction were received during the year 1981 by Film Development Corporation ;

(b) how many applications were sanctioned under each category ;

(c) names of the applicants to whom loans were sanctioned and the amount sanctioned under each category ; and

(d) what are the terms and conditions of grant of loan under each category ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The National Film Development Corporation Limited received 53 loan applications for construction of theatres and 83 applications for

financing of films during the period from 1-1-81 to 31-12-81.

(b) During the same period, 25 loan application were sanctioned for construction of cinema theatres and 12 loan applications for financing of films were sanctioned by the N.F.D.C.

(c) & (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the House.

Self-Sufficiency in Fertiliser during Fifth Plan

2554. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what were the targets fixed by Government during the Fifth Five Year Plan in regard to fertilizers; and

(b) how far we have succeeded in achieving the targets ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The Draft Fifth Plan had fixed the target of production for fertilizers at 40 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen and 12.5 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 by 1978-79. When the Fifth Plan was finalised, the target was revised to 29 lakh tonnes of nitrogen 7.7. lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 by 1978-79.

(b) The actual production during the year 1978-79 was 21.7 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 7.7 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5.

Drilling Operation in Rajasthan by O. N. G. C.

2555. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether the Jhalawar district will be included in the places identified for the drilling operation by O. N. G. C. in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : No. Sir.

Sale of Doxycycline and Chloramphenicol

2556. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that Doxycycline and Chloramphenicol and its esters have been sold much below the sale price fixed by Government during last two years in the open market;

(b) what are the names of the companies who had registered the requirement with the canalising agency and had failed to lift the same;

(c) whether these companies had lifted these items from the open market and had made huge unintended profits;

(d) whether it is also true that Government have failed to mop up this unintended benefit; and

(e) if so, what is the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Reports of availability of Chloramphenicol Powder and Doxycycline in the open market at a price lower than the price approved by the Government for both the drugs have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Tables of the Lok Sabha.

Functioning of Electronic Telephone Exchanges

2557. SHRI MATI LAL HASDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places/cities where electronic exchanges have started functioning and from when State-wise details threreof; and

(b) names of those places where electronic exchanges are to start functioning and from when; State-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b).

	State	Names of places/ cities	Date from which working
(i)	U. P.	Kosi Kalan	15-8-79
(ii)	Small Automatic Exchange (under field trial)		
	U. P- Haryana	Bhagwan Kachhwa	Nov. 79 Aug. 80
	do	Lakan Majra	Sept. 80
	do	Bapora	Nov. 80
	do	Chang	Nov. 80

(i) Electronic Containerised exchanges (of the type working at Kosi Kalan)

State	Name of place	Expected year of commissioning
U.P.	Nainital	During 82-83
U.P.	Almora	do
U.P.	Ujhani	do

(ii) Stored programme control Electronic Local Exchanges

Maha-rashtra	Bombay	84-85
West Bengal	Calcutta	84-85
Delhi	Delhi	84-85
T. Nadu	Madras	84-85

(iii) Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchange

State/ U.T.	Place/ City	Expected year of commissioning
Maha-rashtra	Bombay	1983-84
West Bengal	Calcutta	do
Delhi	Delhi	do
Tamil Nadu	Madras	do

(iv) Electronic Telex Exchanges

Maha-tashtra	Bombay	1982-83
West Bengal	Calcutta	1983-84
Delhi	Delhi	1982-83
Tamil Nadu	Madras	1983-84

(v) Detailed plans for further Electrionic Exchanges are yet to be finalised.

Kuwait Company's Investment In Thal Vaishet Fertilizer Plant

2558. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kuwait International Investment Company advanced Rs. 46 crores during the last week of December, 1981 to India for investment in Thal Vaishet project in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they have promised to remit 46 crores more during 1982 for the same ; and

(c) if so, how much of the amount so far received from the KIIC has been invested in Thal-Vaishet and how much will be invested out of the funds received so far in 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). As one of the sources of foreign exchange for the Thal Project, M/s. Rashtriya Chemieals & Fertilizers Ltd. floated bonds (loan) through M/s. Kuwait International Investment Company, Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Company and Kuwait Investment Company in the Kuwait market for an amount of Kuwaiti Dinars 30 million (approximately Rs. 95 crores). The value of the bonds has been realised in two instalments—first instalment of Rs. 47.57 crores on 21-12-1981 and the second instalment of Rs. 47.59 crores on 21-1-1982.

(c) Investment in the Thal Fertilizer Project is being made in a phased manner. The foreign exchange available from the Kuwait bonds issue will be used as and when it becomes necessary.

Shifting of Office of Registrar of News Papers of India

2559. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) is it true that the office of Registrar of News Papers of India has been shifted to a very inconvenient place;

(b) whether the office does not have a telephone and other facilities; to have even a glass of water, and

(c) is it true that the visiting journalists and others find it difficult to have even a glass of water ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take immediately steps to provide all the facilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The new location of the Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India is not very convenient to the publishers, members of the public, etc. who have to call on the office.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

बिहार के लिए डाक-तार सलाहकार समिति का गठन

2560. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बिहार सर्किल के लिए अभी तक डाक-तार सलाहकार समिति का गठन नहीं किया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पटना टेलीफोन जिले के लिए भी टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का गठन नहीं किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इनके गठन में होने वाले असाधारण बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) समितियों के गठन का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) बिहार सर्किल की डाक सलाहकार समिति का गठन 1-1-1982 को किया गया था, बिहार राज्य हेतु दूरसंचार सलाहकार समिति का अभी गठन किया जाना है ।

(ख) पटना टेलीफोन जिले की टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का पुनर्गठन नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) नामांकन विलम्ब से प्राप्त हुए थे तथा उनकी समीक्षा की जा रही थी ।

(घ) इन समितियों का शीघ्र ही पुनर्गठन किया जाएगा।

एल० पी० जी० स्टोव का निर्माण करने वाली फर्में

2561. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एल० पी० जी० स्टोवों का निर्माण करने वाली फर्मों के नाम और पते क्या हैं ;

(ख) इन फर्मों द्वारा निर्मित गैस स्टोवों के बारे में गारन्टी शर्तों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि जब उपभोक्ता को गैस कनैक्शन मिलता है और वह गैस एजेन्सी से गैस स्टोव खरीदता है, तो स्टोव की कोई गारन्टी नहीं दी जाती ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) भारतीय मानक संस्थान (आई० एस० आई०) द्वारा अनुमोदित एल० पी० जी० (कुकिंग गैस) स्टोवों के निर्माताओं के नाम और उनके पते संलग्न विवरण में दिए गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग) तेल कंपनियों के एल. पी. जी. वितरकों द्वारा सीधे निर्माताओं से एल. पी. जी. स्टोव खरीदे जाते हैं और उपभोक्ताओं को उनकी स्वेच्छा के अनुसार सीधे बेचे जाते हैं। तथापि तेल कंपनियों द्वारा केवल उन उपभोक्ताओं को एल. पी. जी. कनेक्शन दिए जाते हैं जिनके पास आई. एस. आई. की मोहर वाले एल. पी. जी. स्टोव होते हैं। चूंकि इन एल. पी. जी. स्टोवों का इनके निर्माण, संचालन सुरक्षा आवश्यकताओं आदि के सम्बन्ध में निरीक्षण और प्रमाणित आई. एस. आई, द्वारा किया जाता है, अलग से गारन्टी जारी करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है। आई. एस. आई. द्वारा प्रमाणित किये गये स्टोवों में कोई निर्माण सम्बन्धी खराबी ध्यान में आती है तो निर्माता को आई. एस. आई. द्वारा जारी किये गये लाइसेंस की शर्तों के अनुसार खराब स्टोव को बदलना पड़ता है।

विवरण

एल० पी० जी० हाट प्लेटों के निर्माताओं के नाम और पते

पश्चिम क्षेत्र :

1. पंचाल इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 30-31; जी०, आई० डी० सी० इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, ओदवे रोड़, अहमदाबाद-382415।
2. एम० गुनांतरी प्रा० लिमिटेड, शैड नं० 437, 'डी' रोड, लाइन 40/41 जी० आई० डी० सी० इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, मकरपुरा, बड़ौदा-390010।
3. श्री राम इंजीनियरिंग मेन्यूफैक्चरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, प्रताप नगर, फैक्टरी एरिया, दबोई रोड, बड़ौदा-390004।
4. बोम्बे फूड्स प्रा० लिमिटेड, 53/57, लक्ष्मी इंशोरेंस बिल्डिंग, सर पी० एम० रोड, फोर्ट, बम्बई-400001।
5. ओरिएटल मेटल प्रैसिंग वर्क्स प्रा० लि० पोस्ट बाक्स नं० 65566131, बम्बई-400018।
6. राजसंस, प्लेनेट, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, सुभाष रोड, वाइल पारले (ईस्ट) बम्बई-400011।

7. यूनाइटेड वर्क्स प्रा० लिमिटेड,
7-8, महालक्ष्मी ब्रिज,
बम्बई-400011।

8. फोरघम प्रैसिंग (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०,
बम्बई-आगरा रोड, नीयर पाईप लाइन, बीहाइंड एम० एस० ठाकुर पैट्रोल पम्प, घटकापर,
बम्बई-400086 (ए० एस०)

9. पेंटेक्स इन्जीनियरिंग प्रा० लि०
भारत वैलवेट कम्पाउण्ड, सफीद पूल,
सर एम० वरंजी रोड
बम्बई-400072।

10. बजाज इलैक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड,
45-47, वीर निर्माण रोड,
बम्बई-400023।

उत्तरी क्षेत्र :

1. ग्लोब सुपर पार्टस,
14/1, माइल, मथुरा रोड,
पी० ओ० असरनगर,
फरीदाबाद-121003।

2. सनफ्लेम इंडस्ट्रीज,
1 और 2, डी. एल. एफ० इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया फेस-2 13/4, माइल, मथुरा रोड, फरीदाबाद-121003।

3. पूर्वी गैस ऐप्लांइसिस, 31, माइल स्टोन (नियर विधु सिनेमा) जी० आई० रोड, कुंडाली (सोनीपत)

4. आर० के० इंडस्ट्रीज, ए-83/2, वजीरपुर इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया,
दिल्ली-110052।

5. निक्कीताशा इंडिया प्रा० लि०, महाजन हाउस, ई०-1 और 2, एस० एक्सटेंशन पार्ट-II, रिंग रोड, नई दिल्ली।

6. तुलसी डोमेस्टिक ऐप्लाएंसिस 30,
ओल्ड इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया,
अलवर (राज.)

7. परफैक्ट इंजीनियरिंग ऐन्टर प्राइसिस ई० I इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट, साहुपुरा,
अजमेर (राज.)।

पूर्वी क्षेत्र :

1. मैटिव वर्क लिमिटेड,
(इंडस्ट्रीयल डिवीजन),
1, सत्या डाक्टर रोड, मिडरपोर,
कलकत्ता-23।

2. श्री अम्बिका मैटल वर्क्स,
17, तर्क प्रमाणिका रोड,
कलकत्ता-700006।

दक्षिणी क्षेत्र :

1. श्री निवास डोमेस्टिक
ऐप्लाइंसिस, 10, सैकेन्ड क्रेसेन्ट मार्ट रोड, गांधी नगर, अधोर,
मद्रास-600020।

Steps for more Rural Electrification in Nagaland

2563. SHRI CHING-WANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken for increased rural electrification in Nagaland to give a fillip to handicrafts and thereby raise the income level of the people in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

The progress in electrification of villages in Nagaland has been quite satisfactory. The details of the programme viz. outlay provided, target fixed and achievements during

various years under the Sixth Plan, are indicated below :—

Year	Outlays (Rs. in crores)	Electrification of villages	
		Target	Physical achievement
1980-81	1.00	40	47
1981-82	1.10	50	41 (upto Oct. 1981)
1982-83	1.32	45	—

*Figures provisional

According to the report received from the State, 408 villages out of a total of 960 villages constituting 42.5% have been elecrified up to the end of October, 1981. It is hoped that the extension of Rural Electrification Programme would provide in impetus to the development of handicrafts and other small industries in the State.

सीनियर प्रोगाम आफिसरों के बारे में स्थानान्तरण के निबम

2564. **श्री रामायण राय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आकाशवाणी के सीनियर प्रोग्राम आफिसरों (राजपत्रित) के स्थानान्तरणों में लागू नियमों में कुछ परिवर्तनन किए हैं ;

(ख) उनके स्थानान्तरणों में लागू होने वाले नियमों का सारांश क्या है और एक राजपत्रित प्रोग्राम आफीसर नियमों के अन्तर्गत एक दूरदर्शन या आकाशवाणी के स्टेशन पर कितने समय तक रह सकता है ;

(ग) यदि हाल में कोई परिवर्तन लागू हुआ है तो उसका आधार क्या है ; और

(घ) दिल्ली और बम्बई के स्टेशनों में प्रोग्राम से सम्बन्धित कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारी सात साल से अधिक समय से सेवारत हैं और उनके नाम और पद क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री बसन्त-साठे) : (क) से (ग) आकाशवाणी में नियुक्त केवल राजपत्रित कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों के ही नहीं अपितु राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कार्मिकों के स्थानान्तरणों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए जुलाई, 1981 में स्थूल मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त बनाए गए थे । इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार, किसी अधिकारी को विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर कितनी अवधि तक कार्य करना है, इसको केन्द्रों पर उपलब्ध सहूलियतों और सुविधाओं की किस्म को ध्यान में देखते हुए निश्चित किया गया है । मुख्य उद्देश्य जल्दी-जल्दी स्थानान्तरणों से बचने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने का है कि अधिकारी विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर विभिन्न प्रकार की चुनौतियों और समस्याओं का सामना करके अपने अनुभव में वृद्धि करें ।

(घ) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

(क) **आकाशवाणी**

बम्बई :	नाम और पद नाम
1.	श्री डब्ल्यू० आर० सर्राफ, उप-निदेशक

2. श्रीमती आर० आर० नासिरबाद-वाला, सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक
3. श्रीमती सरोज बाला चन्दोला, सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक
4. श्री वाई० एच० मनाके, कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिव
5. श्रीमती भारती व्यास, कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिव
6. श्री जे० पी० शर्मा, कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिव
7. श्री श्रीकान्त ठाकर, कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिव

दिल्ली :

8. श्रीमती पी० ठाकुर, संयुक्त निदेशक
9. श्री एम० एस० बेदी, निदेशक
10. श्रीमती मधुमालती, निदेशक
11. श्री एन० के० क्वात्रा, सहायक निदेशक
12. श्रीमती वेद क्वात्रा, सहायक निदेशक
13. कुमारी रीता मुखर्जी, सहायक निदेशक
14. श्री बी० के० चोपड़ा, कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिव
15. श्री जे० के० जोशी, कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिव
16. श्री राम स्वरूप, कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिव
17. श्रीमती सरोज गुप्ता, कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिव
18. श्री नारायण परवानी, कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिव

(ख) दूरदर्शन :

बम्बई : शून्य

दिल्ली :

1. श्री एच० आर० सलूजा, सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक

Construction of Methanol Plant at Nangal Fertilizer Plant

2565. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Methanol Plant is proposed to be constructed at Nangal Fertilizer Plant by Fertilizer India Limited :

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost and annual production capacity of the Methanol Plant ;

(c) whether the Methanol Plant will be set up in the current finacial year ;

(d) the target date of the completion of construction; and

(e) the details about the progress made so far in the setting up of the above Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). National Fertilizers Limited are setting up a methanol plant at Nagal at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.19 crores with an annual capacity of 16.500 tonnes of methanol.

(c) and (d). The work on the project has commenced from 1st March, 1982. The project is expected to be completed within 28 months.

(e) The contract for the setting up of the plant on turn key basis has been awarded to M/s. Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking.

Abolition of Licence Fee on Three Band Radios and Levy of one time Fee on T.V.

2566. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to abolish the licence fee on three band radio and levy of one time fee on the television sets to avoid annual renewal of licences :

(b) whether his Ministry have made any recommendations in this regard ;

(c) if so, what are the details of the proposal ; and

(d) by when a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). There is no proposal to abolish the existing licence fees for 3 band Radio.

However, some suggestions for a one time levy at the time of purchase, in lieu of the recurring licence fee for T.V. sets have been received. The financial, administrative, etc. implications of these suggestions are in the process of evaluation.

पुणे जिले में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

2567. **श्री राम कृष्ण मोरे :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र के पुणे जिले के कितने गांवों का अब तक विद्युतीकरण किया गया है;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम ने हाल में महाराष्ट्र के जिन गांवों का विद्युतीकरण अब तक नहीं किया है, उनकी संख्या सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न जिलों का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पुणे जिले में ऐसे कितने गांव हैं जिनका अब तक विद्युतीकरण नहीं किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) महाराष्ट्र के पुणे जिले में कुल 1481 आबाद गांवों में से, अक्तूबर, 1981 के अन्त तक 1080 गांव विद्युतीकृत हो गए हैं जो 72.92 प्रतिशत बैठते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने, महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों में अभी तक विद्युतीकृत नहीं हुए उन गांवों की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है । 31-10-1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार पुणे जिले में 401 गांवों को अभी विद्युतकृत किया जाना है ।

गैस कनैक्शन देना

2568. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या **पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री दिल्ली में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनैक्शन के बारे में 22 दिसम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या 4999 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982 के दौरान रजिस्टर्ड लोगों को कितने गैस कनैक्शन देने का विचार है; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान देश में 14 लाख ग्राहकों के नाम दर्ज किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। राज्य/संघीय क्षेत्र वार ब्यौरा अन्तिम रूप में अभी तैयार किया जाना है।

Cut in price of Crude Oil by Iran

2569. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iran has decided to cut its price of crude oil to be supplied to India, if so, to what extent per barrel ; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to use this cut by way of importing Iranian crude oil and saving foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Iran has reduced its crude oil prices in stages by altogether $4 per barrel during 1982.

(b) Arrangements have already been finalised for importing 3.3 million tonnes of Iranian crude oil in 1982.

Declaration of Dividend by Foreign Drug Companies

2570. SHRI B. R. NAHATA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of Dividend declared by Foreign Drug Companies during the last three years and how much has been transferred by them to their countries of origin in this period ; and

(b) the capital investment of these foreign companies since their inception and what is the quantum of profit earned by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b). The information relating to remittance made abroad by foreign drug companies on account of Profit/Dividend during the last three years has been indicated in the attached statement.

The information relating to the quantum of devidend declared, the capital investment since inception and the profit earned by foreign drug Companies during the last three years is being collected and will he laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Remittances abroad of Foreign Drug Companies during 1978-79, 1979-80 & 1980-81

(Source : R.B.I., Bombay) (Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Company	Year (1st April to 31st March)	Profit/ Dividents.
1.	Abbot Lab. (I) Pvt. Ltd.,	1978-79	12.08
		1979-80	17.81
		1980-81	18.12
2.	Burroughs Welcome & Co. (I) Limited, Bombay.	1978-79	—
		1979-80	15.00
		1980-81	22.50
3.	May & Baker (I) Ltd. Bombay	1978-79	—
		1979-80	17.99
		1980-81	—
4.	Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd., Bangalore.	1978-79	103.95
		1979-80	7.97
		1980-81	—
5.	Roshe Products Ltd., Bombay	1978-79	20.02
		1979-80	55.99
		1980-81	20.02

6.	Parke Davis (I) Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	55.12
		1979-80	46.20
		1980-81	4.20
7.	Glaxo Labs. (I) Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	120.82
		1979-80	65.03
		1980-81	135.00
8.	Johnson & Johnson of (I) Ltd., Bombay	1978-79	11.54
		1979-80	11.54
		1980-81	11.54
9.	Pfizer Ltd., Bombay	1978-79	45.36
		1979-80	141.75
		1980-81	73.71
10.	Wyeth Lab., Bombay	1978-79	10.99
		1979-80	11.29
		1980-81	10.99
11.	Ciba Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	54.19
		1979-80	54.19
		1980-81	54.19
12.	E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	3.07
		1979-80	7.20
		1980-81	2.46
13.	Merch Sharp & Dohme of India Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	8.91
		1979-80	—
		1980-81	—
14.	Sandoz (I) Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	11.81
		1979-80	31.50
		1980-81	18.00
15.	Richardson Hindustan Ltd., Bombay	1978-79	14.85
		1979-80	7.42
		1980-81	2.48
16.	Cyanamid India Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	47.87
		1979-80	53.35
		1980-81	56.42
17.	The Boots Co. (I) Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	12.15
		1979-80	14.85
		1980-81	18.00
18.	Bayer (I) Ltd. Bombay	1978-79	46.54
		1979-80	49.64
		1980-81	49.64
19.	Alkali & Chemicals Corpn. of India Ltd., Calcutta.	1978-79	17.12
		1979-80	18.41
		1980-81	—
20.	Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	20.43
		1979-80	30.65
		1980-81	45.97
21.	Warner Hindustan Ltd., Hyderabad	1978-79	17.20
		1979-80	19.78
		1980-81	21.46
22.	Whiffens (I) Ltd. Bombay	1978-79	0.94
		1979-80	0·62
		1980-81	0.62
23.	Organon (I) Ltd., Calcutta.	1978-79	—
		1979-80	8.42
		1980-81	4.30
24.	Uni Sankyo Ltd., Hyderabad.	1978-79	0.09
		1979-80	1.13
		1980-81	0.73

Opening and Upgradation of Branch Post Offices in Bihar

2571. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of branch and upper grade post offices in Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga and Samastipur Postal Divisions ;

(b) what are the specific proposals for opening new branch post offices and for upgradations ;

(c) whether branch post offices at Manoharpur under Umagaon Block, Gauguli in Benapatti Block, Marukia in Khajouli Block, Bardaha in Babu Barahi Block, Khajuri in Madhubani block have already been opened ; if not, the reasons for delay ; and

(d) whether upgradation of Bisfi, Baraha and Sewri BPOs in Bisfi Block is being undertaken ; if not, the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) Number of branch and upper grade offices in the various postal divisions are furnished below :

1.	MADHUBANI POSTAL DIVISION	
	Branch Post Offices	319
	Extra Departmental Sub P.Os	36
	Upper Grade Post Offices.	36
2.	SITAMARHI POSTAL DIVISION	
	Branch Post Offices	240
	Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices	35
	Upper Grade Post Offices	30

3. DARBHANGA POSTAL DIVISION

Branch Post Offices	240
Extra Deptl. Sub Post Offices.	29
Upper Grade Post Offices.	38

4. SAMASTIPUR POSTAL DIVISION

Branch Post Offices	233
Extra Deptl. Sub Post Offices.	77
Upper Grade Post Offices.	40

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Opening of branch offices at Manoharpur in Umagaon Block and Marukia in Khajouli Block is not justified as per departmental norms. Khajuri in Madhubani Block is having a branch Office from 10-2-1981. Proposal for opening a branch post office at Bardaha in Babu Barahi Block is being taken up. Regarding opening of a branch post office at Gauguli in Benapatti Block of Madhubani, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Upgradation of Bisfi and Baraha to Sub Post Offices is not justified according to departmental norms. No proposal is pending for upgradation of Sewri branch post office to a sub post office.

600 MW Power Plant in West Bengal

2572. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up new 600 MW power plant in West Bengal has been finalised : and

(b) if so, action taken theron and details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) ; (a) & (b). The proposal of Damodar Valley Corporation to set up a Thermal Power Station (3 units of 210 MW) at Mejia in Bankura District of West Bengal is under examination by Central Electricity Authority. The Corporation has been asked to submit an updated project report. After techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority investment approval will be processed in the light of availability of funds.

Commissioning of Kota Thermal Power Station Unit No. 182.

2573. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the definite date from which Kota Thermal Power Station Unit No. 182 will start supplying power to Rajasthan indicating the quantum of power, in megawatt, to be supplied therefrom ; and

(b) whether the State will be self-sufficient in power as a result of starting of these power units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Kota Thermal Unit No. 1 (110 MW) is likely to be synchronised by June, 1982. All out efforts would be made to complete erection of Kota Unit-2 (110 MW) by 31st March, 1983.

(b) With availability of full power from Kota Unit No. 182 and the sources on which Rajasthan is presently dependent for its power supply it is expected that the power supply position in the State would be satisfactory.

1981-82 के दौरान गुजरात के लिए स्वीकृत एवं लम्बित ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं :

2574. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :** क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को 1981-82 में मंजूरी के लिए गुजरात से कितनी योजनाएं प्राप्त हुईं;

(ख) उनमें से अब तक कितनी मंजूर की गई हैं और कितनी लम्बित हैं; और

(ग) लम्बित योजनाओं को कब तक मंजूरी दे दी जायेगी और उनके अधीन कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम को गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड से 27 स्कीमें प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ख) इसमें से 12 स्कीमों का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है और शेष स्कीमें विभिन्न कारणों से अनुमोदन के लिए लम्बित हैं ।

(ग) भाग (ख) में जिन लम्बित स्कीमों का उल्लेख है वित्तीय सहायता की स्वीकृति के लिए उन स्कीमों पर चालू अगले वित्त वर्ष में विचार किया जाएगा बशर्ते निधियां उपलब्ध हों ।

चण्डीगढ़ में सिनेमा टिकटों की कालाबाजारी

2575. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान चण्डीगढ़ के सिनेमा गृहों में सिनेमा गृहों के मालिकों की सांठ गांठ से सिनेमा टिकटों की बढ़ती कालाबाजारी की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कोई ठोस कदम उठाने का है जिससे कि सिनेमा देखने जाने वालों को बिना किसी दिक्कत के सिनेमा के टिकट मिल सकें ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) यद्यपि चण्डीगढ़ में सिनेमा टिकटों की कालाबाजारी के मामलों का पता चण्डीगढ़ प्रशासन द्वारा 1981 में लगा लिया गया था, किन्तु उनके ध्यान में यह बात नहीं आई है कि कालाबाजारी सिनेमाघरों के मालिकों की सांठ गांठ से की जाती है ।

(ख) सिनेमा टिकटों की कालाबाजारी को रोकथाम करने के लिए, 50 प्रतिशत सिनेमा टिकटों को 7 दिन की अग्रिम बुकिंग में बेचने तथा बाकी 50 प्रतिशत सिनेमा टिकटों को चालू बुकिंग में बेचने की एक नयी पद्धति चण्डीगढ़ प्रशासन द्वारा पहली अगस्त, 1981 से चालू की गयी थी ।

Additional Security Deposit for Telephone from Defaulters

2576. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department has decided to demand additional security deposit for telephones from defaulters

in a bid to tackle the mounting arrears of telephone revenue;

(b) if so, the details regarding the guidelines in this regard; and

(c) the details regarding the total outstandings during the last year which still are continuing during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Instructions reiterating the relevant provisions of Rule 445 of Indian Telegraph Rules for levy of Security Deposits from the existing subscribers who default or who habitually delay the payment of telephone dues have been issued to the units.

(b) Security deposits are leviable from those subscribers who default in payments or whose financial soundness is considered unreliable and also from the subscribers who habitually delay the payment of telephone bills.

(c) Out of the bills for Rs. 561.95 crores issued during the year 1980-81, Rs. 7.54 crores was outstanding as on 1-7-1981, and on 1-12-1981 it was only Rs. 4.53 crores. It is less than 10% of the amount billed.

Supply of Electricity to Unapproved Colonies of Delhi

2577. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that DESU is providing permanent electricity connections to the owners of houses in unapproved colonies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that DESU is not sanctioning permanent electricity connections to the plot owners of DDA in Pitam Pura and other DDA colonies and insisting for completion certificate ; and

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, the reasons for such discrimination relating to plot owners of DDA colony ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). As per the recent instructions of the Delhi Administration, no electricity connection can be given in respect of any new structure raised in unauthorised colonies after 1-1-1981. In respect of all other new constructions DESU can entertain the request for the grant of electric connection subject to the fulfilment of the usual commercial formalities.

The applications for the grant of permanent electric connections in Pitampura and other DDA colonies will be processed by DESU in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Delhi Administration.

(c) In view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above, the question of any discrimination in the matter does not arise.

पटना में डाक-तार कर्मचारी की मृत्यु

2578. प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आरा में नियुक्त डाक-तार विभाग के कर्मचारी तथा यूनियन के पदाधिकारी श्री जी० बी० सिंह किन परिस्थितियों में पटना में पी० एम० जी० के कार्यालय भवन की तीसरी मंजिल से गिर गये तथा बाद में मर गए ;

(ख) इसके लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति कौन है ; तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या डाक सेवाओं के निदेशक ने मृत शरीर को ले जाने के लिए वाहन भी नहीं दिया तथा कई दिनों बाद पी० एम० जी० के साथ अस्पताल में कर्मचारी को देखने गये ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) आरा के पोस्टल क्लर्क श्री जे० बी० सिंह 26-3-80 को पोस्टमास्टर जनरल, पटना के कार्यालय में आ गए थे। उक्त कर्मचारी कार्यालय भवन की दूसरी मन्जिल पर शौचालय गए थे। इस कर्मचारी ने गलती से गलत दरवाजा खोल दिया तथा वह सैनेटरी पाइप वाले पाइप शैफ्ट में गिर गया। उन्हें चोट लगी तथा हस्पताल ले जाया गया। चोट के कारण 30-3-80 को उनकी मृत्यु हो गई।

(ख) यह पता लगाने के लिए मामले की जांच की जा रही है कि क्या इस लापरवाही के लिए आंशिक जिम्मेदारी किसी और की भी है जिसके कारण यह घटना हुई।

(ग) सहायक पोस्टमास्टर जनरल द्वारा घायल कर्मचारी को हस्पताल ले जाने के अगले दिन पोस्टमास्टर जनरल तथा डाक सेवा निदेशक घायल कर्मचारी को देखने हस्पताल गए थे। कोई विभागीय वाहन उपलब्ध नहीं कराया गया परन्तु यह सूचना पोस्टमास्टर जनरल जो कि मुख्यालय पर थे, को नहीं दी गई थी कि पटना से आरा के समीप कर्मचारी के जन्मस्थान पर उनका शव ले जाने के लिए विभागीय वाहन नहीं दिया जा रहा था, जब पोस्टमास्टर जनरल को उक्त कर्मचारी की मृत्यु की सूचना मिली तो वे तुरन्त मृतक कर्मचारी के दुःखित परिवार के सदस्यों के प्रति व्यक्तिगत रूप से संवेदना प्रकट करने के लिए उसके जन्म स्थान पर गए। उनके परिवार को आर्थिक सहायता भी दी गई। मृतक कर्मचारी के पुत्र को भी सामान्य भर्ती नियमों में ढील दे कर करुणामूलक आधार पर डाक सहायक के बतौर नियुक्त कर दिया गया है।

पिछड़े तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को संचार सेवाओं से जोड़ना

2579. **श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार देश के पिछड़े तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को 31 मई, 1981 को अन्तरिक्ष में छोड़े गये रोहिणी उपग्रह के माध्यम से दूर संचार सेवाओं से जोड़ने की कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पिछड़े जिले को भी इस सेवा से जोड़ा जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं। रोहिणी, संचार उपग्रह नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Petro-Chemical Complex, Haldia

2580. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken the matter with the Finance and Planning Ministries for the financial participation of the Central Government in the Petro-chemical Complex at Haldia during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) what is the decision of the Central Government to convert the letter of intent into an industrial

licence of the Petro-chemical complex, Haldia;

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) what are the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The proposal of the State Government for financial participation by the Central Government in the proposed Petro-chemical Complex in Haldia is under consideration.

(b) to (d). The question of conversion of the letter of intent into an industrial licence can be considered after fulfilment of the conditions stipulated in the letter of intent.

Shortage of Kerosine in Maharashtra

2581. SHRI A. T. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of kerosene in the rural areas of Maharashtra for the last five years; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to mitigate the hardship faced by the rural people in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). While over-all allocation of kerosine is made by this Department, the actual distribution of this product between rural and urban areas within the States is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. They have already been advised to ensure equitable distribution of this product between different areas within the States.

No specific report of shortage of kerosine in the rural areas of Maharashtra State has been received from the State Government.

Chinese Know-How for Micro-Hydel Projects

2582. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chinese National Machinery Export Import Corporation has agreed to cooperate to supply know-how for setting up micro hydel projects in the country ;

(b) whether an agreement has since been signed in this regard ;

(c) if so, what are the terms of the agreement and with whom it has been signed ; and

(d) whether the agreement has been cleared by Government of India keeping in view the security reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) No proposal has been received in this regard in this Ministry.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Supply of Kerosine Oil to Depot Holders

2583. SHRI P. P. BHOLE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the fortnightly quota of kerosine oil to

depot holders of kerosine oil is not supplied at one time by the Delhi and Bombay Administrations and the quota is supplied in instalments with the result that great difficulty is experienced by the public on this account ; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that at least a fortnightly quota of kerosine oil to depot holders is supplied in a lump ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Due to the limited storage capacity of the retailers to receive products, the supplies in Delhi are done on day-to-day basis. The storage, being in congested localities, cannot be easily expanded.

As regards Bombay, according to the Municipal Rules there retail shopkeepers cannot store more than 500 to 1000 litres of kerosine at a time. Besides the other oil depot holders who are supplying kerosine to the hotels, hostels, industries etc. also have limited capacity to store kerosine for a fortnight. However, the requirement of kerosine of the consumer for the fortnight is issued to them in one instalment by rotation from 1st to 15th and from 16th to the last day of each month.

Irregularities in transferring Electrical Inspectors in R. K. Puram District of DESU

2584. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Electrical Inspectors of DESU are transferred within a short span of two-three months while some are kept at the same place for more than three years in R.K. Puram District of D.E.S.U. ;

(b) if so, the total number of Inspectors serving under R.K. Puram District of DESU and the particulars of those Inspectors who have been serving there for more than three years ; and

(c) the action being taken to transfer such Inspectors immediately and also the action being taken against those officers who are guilty of not transferring these Inspectors even after they had service at the same place for more than three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c). As on 4-3-1982, out of 33 Inspectors (Technical) in R.K. Puram District of DESU, 13 have been working there for the last three years or more.

Transfers of employees are done as and when it is necessary in the public interest or on administrative grounds.

Opening of District Post Office at Ekma in Saran Distt. in Bihar

2585. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a building to locate the District Post Office at Ekma in Saran District in Bihar was constructed ;

(b) if so, when, and the amount spent on its construction ;

(c) whether the District Post Office has since been located there ; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons for not opening the said proposed District Post Office there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no Post Office by the name of District Post Office at Ekma, in Saran District. Therefore, the question of construction of building for locating District Post Office there does not arise. There is, however, a Sub Post Office at Ekma for which a Departmental building has been constructed.

(b) The Departmental building for the Sub Post Office Ekma was constructed in the year 1980 at a cost of Rs. 5,29,420.

(c) The Sub Post Office Ekma is located in the Departmental building.

(d) Ekma Sub Post Office has started functioning in the Departmental building from 16-10-80.

Complaints regarding bye-elections during last twenty months

2586. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) details of complaints relating to bye-elections received in the last twenty months by Election Commission from the public and political parties about rigging, misuse of Government power and money and also employing ex-dacoits in election campaign ;

(b) steps suggested by the Commission in this regard ; and

(c) proposals under consideration to curb these malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) ; (a) A statement received from the Election Commission with respect to details of complaints relating to bye-elections received in the last twenty months by Election Commission from the public and political parties about rigging, misuse of government power and money and also of employing ex-dacoits is set out in Annexure I. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3521/82]

(b) and (c). The Commission has suggested various changes in the electoral system for dealing with the problem. The principal recommendations made by the Election Commission in this behalf are set out in Annexure II. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-3521/82]

These proposals along with other proposals on electoral reforms are under consideration of the Cabinet Committee to which the matter has been referred by the Cabinet. Further, the Election Commission has, on the eve of each General Election to Lok Sabha/State Assemblies been adopting the practice of issuing suitable guidelines for dealing with the matter. A copy of the Election Commission's letter dated 22nd April, 1980 which contains the guidelines issued in connection with the General Elections to the Legislative Assemblies of certain States is set out in Annexure III. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-3521/82]

Tender for Disposal of "Unserviceable Stores" in Gujarat Circle

2587. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in September, 1981 the G. M. Telecommunications, Gujarat Circle finalised a one year tender for disposal of "Unserviceable stores" in favour of particular party;

(b) if so, whether the tender contained among other items G.I. wire, Iron and scraps, P.V.C. cable, copper wire, ACSR wire;

(c) whether it is a fact that the prices accepted for the above items in the tender are about 70 per cent lower than those obtainable in the open market;

(d) whether the name of the tenderer Contractor is Black-listed in other Units of this Department;

(e) how much worth of 'Unserviceable stores" has been lifted by the contractor till the end of January, 1982, whether the full payment has been made; and

(f) whether Government have investigated into this tender to expose corrupt practices, if so, the results thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These being scrap items, a ready comparison of prices of the different types of these materials with those obtainable in the open market is not possible.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The following stores have so for been lifted by the contractor till the end of January, 1982 and for which payments have already been realised from the contractor :--

Material	Quantity
G.I. Wire	17,840 kgs.
Post Material	4,690 kgs.
ACSR wire pieces	5,032 kgs.
PVC cable pieces	329 kgs.

(f) The matter is under investigation.

Telephone Faults due to Faulty Instruments

2588. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that 40 per cent of the faults detected in telephones were due to faulty instruments; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). About 30% to 40% faults are due to faults in instruments. Components and technology employed in the Telephone instruments are constantly kept up dated. I.T.I. has recently introduced the improved version of telephone instruments coded-677 having better performance.

Telephone instruments are tested at regular intervals and faulty telephone instruments are replaced by good, tested instruments.

टेलीफोनों का बकाया बिलों पर सरचार्ज

2589. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोनों के बकाया बिलों पर सरचार्ज लगाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उससे कुल कितनी आय प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या टेलीफोन बिलों की अदायगियां अभी तक समय पर प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो बकाया बिलों के सम्बन्ध में औसत क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) केवल 40% उपभोक्ता ही नियम तारीख अर्थात बिल जारी करने के 15 दिन के भीतर बिलों का भुगतान करते हैं परन्तु 95% से अधिक जारी किए गए बिलों का भुगतान राशि बिल जारी करने के तीन माह के भीतर वसूल हो पाती हैं ।

(घ) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान जारी किए गए बिलों की राशियों तथा आगामी 1 जुलाई को उन पर बकाया राशियों के ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार से हैं :

वर्ष	जारी किए गए बिलों की राशि (करोड़ों में)	आगामी 1 जुलाई को बकाया रकम (करोड़ों में)	जारी बिलों की रकम से बकाया का प्रतिशत
79-80	511.01	7.97	1.55
80-81	561.95	7.54	1.34

टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति

2590. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहां इस समय टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियां कार्य कर रही हैं और वे किन-किन तारीखों से काम कर रही हैं ;

(ख) किन प्रयोजनों के लिए इन समितियों की स्थापना की जाती है ;

(ग) इनकी सदस्यता के पात्र कौन व्यक्ति हैं और उनके चयन का मानदण्ड और तरीका तथा उनकी सदस्यता की अवधि क्या है ; और

(घ) इन समितियों पर सरकार द्वारा कितना वार्षिक खर्चा किया जाता है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :

(क) सूचना विवरण I में दी गई है ।

(ख) इन समितियों के कार्य विवरण II में दिए गए हैं ।

(ग) सूचना विवरण III में दी गई है ।

(घ) दूर संचार सलाहकार समिति के लिए औसत वार्षिक व्यय 2885 रुपये तथा टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के लिए औसत वार्षिक व्यय 730 रुपये है ।

विवरण–I

उन स्थानों को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण पत्र जहां फिलहाल टेलीफोन/दूर-संचार सलाहकार समितियां कार्य कर रही हैं ।

क्रम सं०	स्थान का नाम	किस तारीख से समिति कार्य कर रही है ।
(क)	टेलीफोन जिलों में सलाहकार समितियां :	
1.	आगरा	1-4-1981
2.	अहमदाबाद	20-8-1981

3.	अमृतसर	1-4-1981
4.	बंगलूर	28-8-1981
5.	बड़ौदा	19-5-1981
6.	बम्बई	14-5-1981
7.	कलकत्ता	2-12-1981
8.	कोयम्बतूर	19-5-1981
9.	दिल्ली	10-9-1981
10.	हैदराबाद	1-4-1981
11.	इंदौर	1-4-1981
12.	जयपुर	1-4-1981
13.	जालंधर	1-4-1981
14.	कानपुर	1-4-1981
15.	लुधियाना	5-6-1981
16.	मद्रास	14-5-1981
17.	नागपुर	20-8-1981
18.	पुणे	14-9-1981

(ख) राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में दूर-संचार सलाहकार समितियां :

1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1-4-1981
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4-1-1982
3.	चण्डीगढ़	15-4-1981
4.	गोवा, दमण और दीव	22-8-1981
5.	हरियाणा	15-6-1981
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15-5-1981
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	1-4-1981
8.	लक्षद्वीप	22-8-1981
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	1-4-1981
10.	महाराष्ट्र	20-8-1981
11.	पांडिचेरी	19-5-1981
12.	पंजाब	15-6-1981
13.	राजस्थान	1-4-1981
14.	त्रिपुरा	15-5-1981

विवरण II

टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों के कार्य :

1. टेलीफोन का प्रयोग करने वाली जनता और डाक तार विभाग के बीच निकटतम सम्बन्ध बनाना ।

2. जनता को यह विश्वास दिलाना कि उनकी कठिनाइयों का प्रस्तुतिकरण समुचित ढंग से होता है और उन पर समुचित ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ।

3. स्थानीय और ट्रंक सेवाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए विभाग को सलाह देना ।

4. टेलीफोन सेवाओं में सुधार और विकास के लिए डाक तार विभाग द्वारा की जा रही कार्रवाई का प्रचार करना ।

5. जनता से सहयोग और सहनशीलता की प्रार्थना करके लाइनों और टेलीफोन उपस्कर की मौजूदा कमी को निभाने में विभाग की सहायता करना ।

6. विशेष श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत प्रतीक्षा सूची में विभिन्न आवेदकों के तुलनात्मक गुणावगुण के संयुक्त आकलन द्वारा निष्पक्ष और समान आधार पर नियम के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार बिना बारी के कनेक्शनों के बारे में निर्णय करने में विभाग की सहायता करना ।

दूर संचार समिति के कार्य :

1. शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तार, टेलीफोन एवं टेलेक्स सुविधाओं के विस्तार अथवा सुधार के सम्बन्ध में

सभी मामलों (नीति सम्बन्धी मामले सहित) पर विचार करना परन्तु यह समिति के कार्य क्षेत्र में नहीं आता है कि वह उस नगर के टेलीफोन मामलों को उठाएं जिसके लिए पहले से ही अलग टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति गठित हो चुकी है।

2. तारघर, टेलीफोन एवं टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज आदि खोलने, पुनः चालू करने अथवा विस्तार हेतु सुझाव देना।

3. तारघर, टेलीफोन कार्यालयों, टेलीफोन एवं टेलेक्स एक्सचेंजों आदि के कार्य समय के बारे में सुझाव देना।

4. टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं एवं डाक तार विभाग के बीच निकट सम्पर्क स्थापित करना।

5. जनता को यह विश्वास दिलाना कि उनकी समस्याएं उचित रूप से प्रस्तुत की जा रहीं हैं और उन पर समुचित ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

6. स्थानीय, ट्रंक एवं टेलेक्स सेवाओं आदि के सुधार के बारे में विभाग को सलाह देना।

7. टेलोफोन, तार एवं टेलेक्स सेवाओं में सुधार एवं विकास हेतु विभाग द्वारा की जा रही कार्यवाही का प्रचार करना।

8. जनता से सहयोग एवं सहनशीलता की प्रार्थना करके टेलीफोन, तार टेलेक्स उपस्कर एवं लाइनों की मौजूदा कमी को निपटाने में विभाग की सहायता करना।

9. विशेष श्रेणी के अन्तर्तगत प्रतीक्षा सूची में विभिन्न आवेदकों के तुलनात्मक गुणावगुण के संयुक्त आकलन द्वारा निष्पक्ष और असमान आधार पर नियम के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार बिना बारी के टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के बारे में निर्णय करने में विभाग की सहायता करना।

10. सार्वजनिक हित का कोई अन्य दूरसंचार सम्बन्धी मामला।

विवरण-III

निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधि टेलीफोन/दूरसंचार सलाहकार समितियों के सदस्य हो सकते हैं :—

(i) राज्य प्रशासन।
(ii) राज्य विधायिका।
(iii) नगर निगम/नगर निकाय।
(iv) संसद।
(v) प्रैस।
(vi) चिकित्सा व्यवसाय।
(vii) विधि व्यवसाय
(viii) अन्य व्यवसाय --इन्जीनियर, वास्तुकार आदि।
(ix) व्यापार, वाणिज्य व उद्योग।
(x) जन-सेवक व अन्य।

2. टेलीफोन/दूरसंचार सलाहकार समिति के सदस्य के रूप में सेवा करने वाला व्यक्ति टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के मामले में उसे टेलीफोन जिले के भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में तथा दूरसंचार सलाहकार समिति के मामले में सम्बन्धित राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में सामान्य तथा रहने वाला होना चाहिए।

3. टेलीफोन/दूर संचार सलाहकार समितियों में नामांकन सरकार द्वारा दूरसंचार सर्कलों/टेलीफोन जिलों, संसदीय कार्य विभाग से प्राप्त तथा डाकतार विभाग में और संचार मन्त्रालय में सीधे प्राप्त अन्य नामों पर विचार करने के बाद किया जाता है।

4. टेलीफोन/दूरसंचार सलाहकार समितियों का कार्यकाल दो वर्ष होता है।

Import of Oil

2591. SHRIMATI SUSHILA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of oil imported from abroad by Government during the year 1981 to meet the internal requirement;

(b) the extent to which oil and petroleum products requirement were met during the year 1981 as against demand;

(c) to what extent we could utilise the internal production in this regard; and

(d) the anticipated demand of the petroleum products during the year 1982 and the percentage of total quantity of the internal products which will be available for consumption?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) About 15.55 million tonnes of crude oil have been imported during 1981.

(b) and (c). While about half of the crude oil requirements were met indigenously, over 80% of the demand for petroleum products was met with the domestically refined petroleum products.

(d) In 1982 the anticipated demand for petroleum products is about 35.3 million tonnes and it is estimated that indigenously refined petroleum products would meet about 90% of these requirements.

Disposal of pending cases in High Courts

2592. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of years that are likely to take to dispose of the pending applications at current rate of disposal separately in respect of each High Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): It is not clear from the expression "applications" as to what cases are intended to be covered since the High Courts have original as well as appellate jurisdiction.

However, the number of pending cases as on 30-6-81 are given in Statement-I.

The sanctioned strength and the actual strength as on 30-6-81 and the average rate of disposal per Judge during the period 1976-80 are given in Statement-II.

It is not possible to specify the number of years required to dispose of these cases due to various complex reasons.

Statement—I

Number of pending cases in High Courts as on 30-6-81

1.	Allahabad	145893
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49761
3.	Bombay	69558
4.	Calcutta	87865
5.	Delhi	37130
6.	Gauhati	9433
7.	Gujarat	21717
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5947
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10722
10.	Karnataka	79464
11.	Kerala	32436
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38227
13.	Madras	70796
14.	Orissa	12210
15.	Patna*	40951
16.	Punjab & Haryana	34837
17.	Rajasthan	32203
18.	Sikkim	42
	Total :	779192

*Main cases only.

Statement—II

Sanctioned strength, actual strength and average disposal per Judge on the basis of disposal of main cases

	Name of the High Court	Sanctioned strength as on 30-6-81	Actual strength as on 30-6-81	Average Disposal per Judge on the basis of disposal of main cases				
				1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Allahabad	60	49	590.9	648.3	860.3	1281.3	1065.8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21	17	992.0	826.1	839.6	807.2	788.3
3.	Bombay	41	37	931.5	627.3	770.0	589.2	555.2
4.	Calcutta	40	33	1078.0	1006.9	799.2	1093.2	1038.4
5.	Delhi	27	21	525.2	350.3	351.9	440.5	550.2
6.	Gauhati	9	7	385.5	210.7	309.6	528.2	282.2
7.	Gujarat	18	14	884.3	840.5	875.1	817.0	798.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	4	225.0	349.3	953.5	626.5	600.6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	4	280.0	320.2	597.7	752.0	677.3
10.	Karnataka	23	21	952.9	807.7	966.1	999.2	1270.2
11.	Kerala	16	14	844.7	1063.4	984.1	987.2	1068.4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29	22	805.2	590.8	855.8	814.6	776.2
13.	Madras	25	22	1001.2	1031.6	1304.3	896.9	1014.9
14.	Orissa	8	5	608.1	571.2	430.1	595.2	781.6
15.	Patna	35	23	718.5	580.4	620.3	915.8	800.2
16.	Punjab & Haryana	23	19	917.4	1216.3	1136.2	1281.0	1103.3
17.	Rajasthan	16	12	606.4	444.9	660.5	547.7	729.6
18.	Sikkim	2	2	22.0	30.7	18.7	18.7	15.0
	Total	405	326	808.2	729.2	819.4	897.7	863.0

Press report captioned 'Film Fete' half crore down the drain

2593. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a report published in the weekly 'Blitz' dated the 6th February, 1982 under the heading 'FILM FETE: HALF-CRORE DOWN THE DRAIN' ;

(b) If so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to avoid such losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It was alleged in the published report in 'Blitz' that there was mismanagement in selection of foreign delegates, issue of invitation cards, distribution and sale of tickets, cancellation of Scheduled shows. Selection of films were trash and the film market was badly organised.

(c) Government does not agree with the views expressed in the above press report. The Festival was a success in terms of quality of films entered, presence of distinguished delegates and public response.

As regards expenditure, unaudited Festival Account reflects an approximate amount of Rs. 40.12 lakhs and a tentative revenue from sale of tickets as Rs. 33.86 lakhs.

Production of indigenous insulators and 'CEA'S' recommendation for imported insulators

2594. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of companies producing insulators within the country and their production capacity alongwith their actual annual production; and

(b) whether the Central Electricity Authority has recommended to a few State Electricity Boards that they should use only imported insulators and the global tender copies for such insulators should not be supplied to indigenous producers and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) The names of the companies producing insulators in the country, their installed capacity and production during the years 1980 and 1981 are given in the attached statement.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

	Name of the Unit.	Location	Installed capacity (Tonnes)	Production 1980 (Tonnes)	1981 Tonnes)
1.	M/s Jayashree Industries Calcutta.	Hooghly	6000	3837	7200
2.	M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Porcelain Division Mysore.	Bangalore	7500	4927	9400
3.	M/s H.T. Insulators	Ranchi	1900	2252	2117
4.	M/s W.S. Insulators	Madras	7500	6990	6000
5.	M/s Bengal Potteries Ltd.	Calcutta	2400	2228	2100
6.	M/s Seshasayee Ind.	Vadalur	4800	4627	4666
7.	M/s Universal Insulator (P) Ltd.	Rai Bareilly	500	Nil	345
8.	M/s Indian Rayon Corp. Ltd.	Halol	4000	Nil	890
	Total :		34600	24861	32718

Death of three Miners in South Bhowra colliery under BCCL

2595. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL :

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attenion of Government has been drawn to the news-item on the reported death of 3 miners in the colliery mishap in South Bhowra under BCCL ;

(b) if so, the details of the accidents and the circumstances thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered into the reason of the said accident;

(d) if so, the findings of the said enquiry and the remedial steps taken; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not ordering such an enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d). An accident occurred on 3-2-82 in South Bhowra Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., due to roof fall in which three loaders were killed and one was seriously injured while they were engaged in loading coal in tubs. While statutory Enquiry by D.G.M.S. is separately in progress, a Departmental Enquiry into the accident has been completed. According to the findings of the Departmental Enquiry, fall of roof occurred inspite of the place being adequately supported and tested by the competent persons before engaging the workmen and as such nobody has been held responsible.

(e) Does not arise.

Representation for withdrawal of Pay cut order by Workers Union of O.N.G.C. Sibsagar

2597. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

SHRI SUBODH SEN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTLIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation dated 29-1-82 from Oil Workers Union, ONGC, Sibsagar Assam regarding demand for withdrawal of pay cut order dated 23-1-82;

(b) if so, the salient points raised by the Union in the said representation;

(c) steps taken so far by Government on the request of the Union, with details thereof; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Oil Workers Union, Sibsagar in its representation has asserted that on 19th January, 1982 an all India general strike was observed by the entire working class all over the country to show their utter dis-satisfaction over the alleged anti-working class policies of the Central Government and against price rise. They have further alleged that the Central Government instead of giving relief to the working people by way of supplying essential commodities through the public distribution system and ensuring the trade union rights of the working class is pursuing the path of confrontation.

The Union has also asserted the right of the working class to show

their protest against these policies. The Union has, therefore, demanded the withdrawal of the order issued by the ONGC management imposing pay-cut so that peaceful industrial environment prevails in ONGC.

(c) and (d). The Oil Workers Union, Sibsagar and another Union had served notices for strike on 19-1-1982. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Gauhati had taken the matter in conciliation and *inter-alia* requested the concerned unions not to resort to strike during the pendency of conciliation. The General Manager, ONGC, Eastern Region, had further issued a circular on 15-1-1982 informing all the employees of the ONGC, Eastern Region, Assam that the Government of India having declared service in any oil field as 'Public Utility Service' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and an essential service under the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981, no person employed in such service could go on strike and that such a strike would be illegal and any employee found participating in such illegal strike directly or indirectly shall be liable to disciplinary/legal action as per law, rules and regulations and to loss of wages for the day. It was also clarified that no leave would be sanctioned for those absent on that day.

The wages of those who were absent have been accordingly deducted by the ONGC Management.

Lowering production cost Newspapers

2598. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the observation made by IENS that the press in India will soon become a sick industry with heavy levies, high costs of raw materials and services ;

(b) whether Government propose to review their policy towards the press and take step for lowering of production costs ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Government have seen the Press reports to this effect.

(b) and (c). Government is aware that the rise in the price of newsprint and the increase of the wage bill have created difficulties for the newspaper industry.

Most of the newspapers have increased their sale price and the advertisement rates in order to meet the rise in the cost of production. As for the import duty on newsprint, relief has already been provided to small and medium newspapers.

Guidelines on Newsmen's Right

2599. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered proposal for formulation of guidelines on newsmen's right ;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines made ; and

(c) the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) & (c). **Do not arise.**

Vacant posts of Chief Judges in High Courts

2600. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of High Courts which do not have Chief Justice at Present ;

(b) how long these posts have been lying vacant ;

(c) the reasons for not filling these posts ; and

(d) the steps taken to fill them ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (d). As on date the following High Courts do not have Chief Justice from the dates indicated against each :—

Sr. No.	High Court	Date of appointment of Acting Chief Justice
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	23-2-1980
2.	Gauhati	1-3-1980
3.	Madras	9-7-1981
4.	Kerala	30-1-1981

The question of appointment of Chief Justice in these High Courts is engaging the attention of the Government.

Frequent Telephone Disorder in Orissa

2601. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent disorders of telephones in different parts of Orissa :

(b) if so, what are the main reasons therefor ; and

(c) the efforts made or proposed to be made by Government to eliminate those disorders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The performance indicators for Orissa Circle for the last six months do not show frequent disorders of telephones in different parts of Orissa.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Special Category for New Telephones in Bombay

2602. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that Bombay Telephones has abolished "Social Workers" from the list of persons to be included in the "Special Category" for New Telephones ;

(b) if so, whether it is true that it has been replaced by "Eminent Publicmen" ;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that this definition is vague ; and

(d) if so, what are the exact requirements of "Eminent Publicmen" and conditions for inclusion in "Special Category" ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Instead of 'Social Workers', the category of 'Eminent Publicmen' has been brought under the 'Special Category' not only in Bombay Telephones but for all the telephone systems in the country.

(c) and (d). The definition is not vague. The term 'Eminent Publicmen' covers those who are well known in public life and are of outstanding reputation.

दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में खाली पद

2603. **श्री राम अवध** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सभी दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में खाली पदों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) इन पदों के लम्बे अर्से से खाली पड़े रहने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Reconstruction of Ranigunj Coalfields

2604. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to draw up an integrated plan for the reconstruction of Ranigunj Coalfields;

(b) if so, whether any specific step has been taken in that direction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Non-Functioning of Baghpat Telephone Exchange

2605. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Baghpat Telephone Exchange has not been functioning for the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the subscribers are facing a lot of difficulties due to non functioning of the exchange;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they are being charged regularly the quarterly telephone bills;

(d) if so, the justification for this; and

(e) the remedial action proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The telephones in Baghpat are connected to the small automatic exchange at Aggarwal Mandi. This exchange at Aggarwal Mandi was not functioning from August 1981 to January, 1982. Initial investigations have revealed that the situation is due to negligence of duty on the part of the lineman and Junior Engineer incharge of maintenance of service. These two officials have been suspended on 10th February, 1982. No sooner than the non-functioning of the telephones at Baghpat came to its notice, the Department took immeditate action and set right the exchange within two days on 5-2-82.

(c) to (e). The subscribers of Aggarwal Mandi telephone exchange are billed annually. These bills are issued in advance. Action has been initiated to sanction rebate of telephone rentals paid by subscribers for the period during which the telephone service was not available.

Power Station at Mejhia

2606. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kalidaspur colliery would be producing two million tonnes of coal a year which was just good enough to sustain the 600 MW power station at Mejhia; and

(b) if so, why Government are delaying to set up a power plant there suggested by the Chief Minister of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Kalidaspur colliery will produce only 0.58 million tonnes of coal per year. Other projects in Mejhia will be required to be planned to produce two million tonnes per year.

(b) The proposal of Demodar Valley Corporation to set up a Thermal Power Station (3 units of 210 MW) at Mejhia is under examination by Central Electricity Authority. The Corporation has been asked to submit an updated project report. After techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority, investment approval will be processed in the light of availability of funds.

Companies of Birla Group

2607. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4817 on the 27th March, 1979 regarding companies of Birla Group and state :

(a) what are the names of the companies under the control/ownership of the Birla Group members, the nature of business carried on and the assets of each of these companies during the last five financial years preceding and including the financial years 1980-81 or calendar year 1981.

(b) how much funds and of which financial institutions have been lent to or invested in each of these companies uptil 31st December, 1981 ;

(c) what is the upto date value of share capital held by the Birla Group in each of these companies as also the total paid up capital in each of these companies :

(d) what is the share of assets of this group in the assets of top 20 industrial houses ; and

(e) whether all the companies have been submitting balance sheets within time to Government and if not, names of such companies and what action Government have taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Statement I giving the names of 62 undertakings belonging to Birla group as per registrations under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969 as on 31-12-80, details regarding the nature of business carried on by each company and the total assets of each company for the years 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT-3522/82]. The information on assets for the year 1981 is not available as the Balance sheets of several companies are not yet due.

(b) Statement II giving available details of advances and investments by financial institutions is laid on the table of the House. [Placed tn library. *See* No. LT-3522/82]

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(d) On the basis of the printed balance sheets available the total assets of Birla group as at part (a) above accounted for 18.74% of the total assets of top 20 industrial houses as on 31-12-80.

(e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house in due course.

News-item captioned "Alarming situation in Bihar Public Enterprises"

2608. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Alarming situation in Bihar Public Enterprises", as published in the 'Indian Express' dated the 2nd February, 1982;

(b) if so, the year when the Bihar Electricity Board was established and the up-to-date investment made by the Union Government in the Board;

(c) whether the total investment made in this Electricity Board happens to be Rs. 949 crores and the loss suffered by it during 1980-81 amount to Rs. 108 crores as reported in the 4th Annual Report of the Bihar State Bureau of Public Enterprises relating to 1980-81 ; and

(d) if so, what preventive and curative measures Government have taken or propose to take to put a stop to this sickening and sad state of affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Bihar State Electricity Board was established on 1st April, 1958. The Central Government do not make investments in the State Electricity Boards. However, REC advanced loans to the State Electricity Board direct for the implementation of approved RE schemes. The outstandings of loans of the State Government and REC to the Bihar State Electricity Board as on 31-3-1980 were Rs. 403.1 and Rs. 69.3 crores respectively. According to the Annual Statement of Accounts (unaudited) for the year 1980-81 the loans advanced to the Bihar State Electricity Board by the State Government and others (LIC, REC, Financial institutions, other market borrowings, etc.) are Rs. 783.3 crores.

The commercial losses of the SEB during the year 1980-81 with subvention from State Governments comes to Rs. 37.6 crores and without subvention Rs. 73.9 crores after making provisions for :

(i) interest on Government loans (excluding Rupees 6.6 crores capitalised).

(ii) Depreciation due.

(iii) Other Revenue Deficits (including previous years net expenses (Revenue Expenses) Rs. 4.9 crores paid this year and excluding Rs. 8.4 crores general administration expenses capitalised).

The State Governments are primarily responsible for the proper functioning of the State Electricity Boards. The Central Government have been periodically reviewing the financial and operational performance of the State Electricity Boards. Specific guidelines have been issued

to them for improving their project management procedures, augmenting their capacity utilisation and improving their overall operational performance. Technical assistance is also being provided to the State Electricity Boards as and when required.

Grant for Seminar on "Cine Woman"

2609. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had participated in the Seminar on "Cine Woman" organised by a private organisation in New Delhi recently :

(b) whether any grant was given by Government to this organisation;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) what role Government had to play in this seminar ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). Although the Government did not participate in the Seminar on "Cine Women" organised by M/s. Dass Media in New Delhi from February 8-13, 1982, considering the subject matter and the non-commercial nature of the project, Government did render assistance particularly by way of granting exemption from censorship under the Cinematograph Act and requesting the Delhi Administration to consider exempting the films which were screened from payment of entertainment tax. No Financial support by way of grant was given by the Government.

बांदा, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना

2610. **श्री राम नाथ दुबे :** क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बांदा, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना के लिए मंजूरी दे दी है;

(ख) क्या उक्त स्थान पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना के लिए जमीन मिल गई है और विभागीय भवन निर्माण की स्वीकृति भी मिल गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा और आटोमैटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कब तक कार्य करना शुरू कर देगा; और

(घ) विलंब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) भूमि उपलब्ध है। परियोजना की स्वीकृति मिलने पर भवन का निर्माण प्रारंभ किया जाएगा।

(ग) छठी योजना के अन्त तक बांदा के लिए डिब्बाकृत इलेक्ट्रोनिक एक्सचेंज प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है। कन्टेना से सम्बन्धित भवन छोटा है तथा इसे कन्टेना के साथ निर्मित किया जाएगा।

(घ) देश में स्वदेश स्विचिंग उपस्कर की कमी के कारण करबल एक्सचेंजों का स्वचलीकरण उत्तरोत्तर किया जाना है।

प्रोड्यूसरों के पदोन्नति नियम

2611. **श्री टी० एस० नेगी :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी में हाल ही में कुछ प्रोड्यूसरों को पदोन्नत करके सीनियर प्रोड्यूसर बना दिया गया है जबकि पटना, लखनऊ और इलाहाबाद में बहुत लम्बे अर्से से प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हिन्दी-भाषा साहित्यकारों को सीनियर प्रोड्यूसर पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रोड्यूसरों के पदोन्नति नियमों में कुछ परिवर्तन करने और पिछले 15 वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे सभी असिस्टेंट प्रोड्यूसरों/प्रोड्यूसरों को पदोन्नत करके सीनियर प्रोड्यूसर बनाने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) आकाशवाणी में वरिष्ठ प्रोड्यूसरों के 27 पद भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार हाल ही में भरे गए हैं। इन नियमों में यह व्यवस्था है कि इस प्रकार के पद सेलेक्शन ग्रेड/साधारण ग्रेड के प्रोड्यूसरों में से 100 प्रतिशत चयन द्वारा पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने होंगे। चयन द्वारा पदोन्नति अखिल भारतीय वरीयता सूची में से की जाती है और इसलिए इसका किसी केन्द्र या भाषा विशेष से, जिसमें कोई प्रोड्यूसर कार्यरत है, कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

(ख) फिलहाल इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Representation by Drug Firms for Rise in Prices of Drugs

2612. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the drug industry asking for 100 per cent rise in the prices of some drugs falling under V Schedule of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act ;

(b) if so, whether Government are going to oblige the drug industry in this matter ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Representations have been received from the manufacturers and association of drug manuracturors seeking a mark-up of 100% over the ex-factory cost in respect of multivitamin formulations falling under Schedule-V of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940.

(b) & (c). The entire issue of mark-up on such multi-vitamin Schedule-V formulations is still under consideration of the Government.

Plant to set up large scale Manufacturing Centres on Modern Lines

2613. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to set up large scale manufacturing centres on modern lines for telephone services;

(b) if so, when and the details there of ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Government have decided, in principle, to set up two units for the manufacture of large local exchange equipment of the electronic type with an annual production capacity of 5 lakh lines each, at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 crores each. In addition, the Indian Telephone Industries a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of this Ministry, proposes to take up the following major expansion and modernisation programmes during the VI Plan period :

(i) Setting up a crossbar switching equipment factory of Indian Crossbar Project (ICP) design at Rae Bareli with an annual capacity of 2 lakh lines ;

(ii) Expansion of Palghat Unit from 10,000 lines per annum of small electronic exchanges to 1.5 lakhs lines per annum of electronic trunk automatic exchanges, rural and private automatic branch exchanges;

(iii) Setting up a capacity for manufacture of 1 million telephone instruments and 1.5 million of major sub-assemblies of contemporary design, at its two factories at Bangalore and Naini;

(iv) Setting up manufacturing capacity for new generation channelling/multiplexing equipment in its transmission divisions at Bangalore and Naini.

(v) Setting the manufacturing capacity for a number of telecommunication equipments such as Single Channel per Carrier (SCPC), Ground Communication Equipments, Low Noise Amplifiers, Digital Sub-Systems etc. for use in Satellite Earth Stations.

News Item Captioned "Immense Scope for Micro-Hydel Power"

2614. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the article published in the "Times of India" dated 31-1-1982 under the heading 'Immense scope for micro-hydel power';

(b) reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Scientists of Roorkee University have evolved a hybrid micro hydro-energy system for easy and extensive application in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Mini/micro hydel projects have been developed in the country for a long time now and a large number of projects are already under operation. The cost per KW installation of these projects is much higher as compared to the conventional hydel projects.

Recognising the importance of mini/micro hydel projects, Ministry of Energy have offered to make available technical assistance to the States wherever it is required. The State authorities have also been advised to ensure that provisions are made for generating power by utilising waters released from dams/canals being built for irrigation purposes.

(c) and (d), The Scientists of Roorkee University are evolving hybrid micro energy system which

would utilise energy from the small hydro projects alongwith that from solar energy, biomess, wind etc. However, they are still at a very preliminary stage. Proposals for actual execution in the light of hybrid micro hydro-energy system are in formative stages.

Agreement with U.S.S.R. for Import of Crude

2615. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed agreement with the Soviet Union for import of 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil during 1982 has been signed; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). No Sir, Negotiations are in progress.

Scheme for updating Power Generating Equipments by Siemens of West Germany

2616. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme of updating the power generating equipment mooted by Siemens of West Germany is under Government's consideration ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is mainly meant for helping the old power generating units supplied by M/s Siemens and AEG to achieve their rated capacity.

Subsidence in Raniganj

2617. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up any programme to save the Raniganj town from the danger of subsidence ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISRA) : (a) to (c). The Government of India have recently received a commercial offer from Poland for stabilisation of Raniganj township. The offer is now under examination by the Government. In addition to this, a pilot scale study in a working mine in Raniganj at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.2 lakhs has also been approved under the Science and Technology Plan of the Department of Coal.

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की मशीनरी का बदला जाना

2618. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में कई टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की मशीनरी बेकार हो गई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उपभोक्ता बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी मशीनरी को बदलने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) उन टेलीफोन केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनकी मशीनरी 1982-83 के दौरान बदली जाएगी और अन्य टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की मशीनरी कब तक बदली जाएगी ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) कुछ एक्सचेंजों में उपस्कर पुराने पड़ चुके हैं।

(ख) इन एक्सचेंजों को उत्तरोत्तर परिवर्तित किया जाएगा जोकि नए उपस्कर की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ग) 1982-83 के दौरान किसी एक्सचेंज को परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। नवीकरण हेतु कार्यक्रम निम्नानुसार है :—

1. तीसहजारी (कोड 22) 84-85 तक 10,000 लाइन
2. कनाट प्लेस (कोड 4) 85-86 तक 4,200 लाइन
3. सचिवालय (कोड 37) 85-86 तक 6,000 लाइन

मध्य प्रदेश के झबुआ और रतलाम जिलों में नए पी० सी० ओ० खोला जाना

2619. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के झबुआ और रतलाम जिलों में कितने नए पी० सी० ओ० खोले गये, उन का स्थान निर्धारण क्या है और इस अवधि के दौरान इन पी० सी० ओ० ने कितने दिन कार्य किया ; और

(ख) अगले वर्ष के दौरान झबुआ और रतलाम जिलों में स्थानवार नए पी० सी० ओ० खोलने के लिए कितने प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान झबुआ और रतलाम जिलों में खोले गए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की सूची :—

क्रम संख्या	जिला	गांव	खोलने की तारीख	1980-81 के दौरान सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों के काम करने के दिनों की संख्या
1.	झबुआ	बेकलदा	29-3-81	3
2.	,,	झकनावाड	30-3-81	2
3.	,,	खत्ताली	12-2-81	48
4.	,,	जेरान	17-10-80	166
5.	रतलाम	मामतखेड़ा	13-2-81	47
6.	,,	बिरमाबूल	24-2-81	36

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की योजना :

झबुआ जिला :—1. खवासा 2. बान 3. मदरानी 4. अगराल 5. माथवाड 6. बालपुर 7. मोहनकोट 8. हरी नगर 9. बैदवा 10. गादली 11. बानी 12. कनवाड़ा 13. सेजावाडा 14. सूरदिया।

रतलाम जिला :—1. धतूरिया 2. अमनपुर कलां।

टिप्पणी:—झबुआ जिले में निम्नलिखित छः सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर पहले ही खोले जा चुके हैं :-
1. खवासा 2. बान 3. मदरानी 4. अगराल 5. मोहनकोट 6. कनवाडा।

Filming of "Jewel in the Crown"

2620. SHRI RAJNATH SONKER SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a British Television Unit is now in the country filming the "Jewel in the Crown" a multi-crore-rupee serial production which deals with the final years of the British Raj in the country ; and

(b) if so, what are its details and the purpose and are Government aware of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The request received from the Graunde Television Company Ltd. through the High Commission of India, London for permission to shoot a T.V. serial "Jewel in the Crown" having 14 episodes based on Paul Scott's "RAJ QUARTET" was approved. A production team is at present, in the country to do location shooting as per the approved script.

Electrical Equipment Laboratory at Bangalore by C.E.A.

2621. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has decided to set up one of the biggest electrical equipment laboratories at Bangalore ;

(b) if so, what will be the total expenditure involved ;

(c) it is also a fact that setting up of the laboratory had become essential to check the sub-standard quality of electrical equipment being supplied by indigenous manufacturers which is also responsible for the slow progress of power generation in the country ;

(d) is it also a fact that 57 per cent of the transformers manufactured in India were of poor quality and are burnt up within a year or two ; and

(e) if so, what will be the functions of this electrical test laboratory that is being set up in Bangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (e). A high power testing laboratory is being set up at Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore to enable conduct-performance-testing of electrical supply system equipment under fault conditions. The sanctioned project cost of the laboratory is Rs. 2226.25 lakhs. The testing under fault conditions is essential to assess the reliability of the supply system equipment to ensure minimum outage of power supply. The testing of this kind is also mandatory as per national and international standards which will avoid usage of sub-standard equipments in supply systems. The failure rate varies from State to State, the average being around 5%.

D. A. V. P. Advertisements to Small and Medium Newspapers

2622. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to modify the percentage of D.A.V.P. advertisements to help the small and medium news-papers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No percentage share in Government advertisements has been fixed for any particular category of newspapers. However, within budgetary and other practical constraints, D.A.V.P. seeks to make increasing use of small and Medium newspapers for display as well as classified advertisements.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश ताप बिजलीघरों के लिए कोयला

2623. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 5 वर्षों 1977-78 से 1981-82 में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में ताप और जल विद्युत संयंत्र में प्रति यूनिट उत्पादन लागत क्या है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के ताप विद्युत संयंत्र को 4000 कैलोरी उष्मा के कोयला ईंधन में डिजाइन किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस ईंधन के द्वारा उत्पादन क्षमता मेगावाट में कितनी है ;

(घ) क्या यह कोयला ईंधन ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों को उपलब्ध किया जाता है ;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों की उत्पादन क्षमता पर इससे क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Setting up Polytechnic by Coal Companies

2624. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of polytechnic schools proposed to be opened by various coal companies in the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) whether such a polytechnic school is proposed to be opened at Talcher Coal Mines of Orissa by Coal India in 1982-83:

(c) if so, the total amount sanctioned for the above polytechnic institute proposed to be set up at Talcher ; and

(d) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) One.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An ad-hoc sum of Rs. 5,00,000/- has been sanctioned from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation in 1981-82 towards recurring expenditure of the polytechnic. The position regarding further funding is yet to be worked out.

(d) The polytechnic has already been set up with five disciplines namely Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining Survey and Drilling Engi-

neering with a total intake of 100 students. 88 students have already been admitted.

Shortage of Life Saving Drugs

2625 SHRI V. S. VIJYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of certain life-saving drugs for asthma and certain other diseases in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to relieve the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the contrary there has been increased availability of anti-Asthamatic bulk drugs such as Salbutamol and Ephedrine Hcl in the country. There has been no reported shortage in the availability of other essential bulk drugs. As for the formulation, shortages of some specific brand products were reported periodically from parts of the country. In several of these cases, equivalents are available. Wherever shortages were reported, the concerned manufactures as well as the manufacturers of the equivalent formulations were advised to rush supplies to those areas. In several of these cases, the manufactures have relieved shortages in the concerned areas by rushing supplies to those places.

News Item Captioned "IAS Answer Sheets lost"

2626. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "IAS Answer Sheets lost" appearing in the Indian Express of 5th February, 1982 highlighting missing of IAS (Main) Examination 1981 Answer sheets and blank mark sheets from Chandigarh sent by UPSC through insured parcel ;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto and action taken thereon ; and

(c) action taken to streamline the working of P & T and steps taken to ensure that mail is distributed speedily and does not take unreasonable time as is the case at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Departmental Enquiry revealed that on 1-12-1981 one postal bag was lost at Chandigarh while in transit between the RMS and Chandigarh-14 Post Office. The two insured letters sent by the UPSC on 30-11-81, (one containing four answer books and the other containing blank mark sheets) were included in this bag. Departmental action is being considered against the employees responsible for the loss. The case has also been reported to the police for investigation.

(c) Mail and delivery arrangements are kept under constant review and appropriate corrective action is taken when any delay or defect comes to notice.

Conversion of Cross Bar and Strowger Exchanges into Digital and Electronic system

2628. SHRI SOBODH SEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal to phase out the existing cross bar and strowger exchanges replacing them by digital and electronic system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Exchange of Media Programmes with Sri Lanka

2629. SHRI D. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to sign a protocol with Sri Lanka for the exchange of media programme ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Protocol proposed to be signed between India and Sri Lanka is likely to include provisions for exchanges of news items, newsreels as well as recorded materials through the medium of radio and television.

The possibility of cooperation in the sphere of film through co-production between NFDC, India and Private Producers of Sri Lanka would also be explored.

Proposal to take over Foreign Oil Firms

2630. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to take over oil firms in India owned by foreign companies ; and

(b) if so, what are the liabilities of those foreign companies i. e. AOC and BOC for acquisition ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). With effect from 14th October, 1981 the Government has taken-over 50% shares of Oil India Limited held by Burmah Oil Company Limited and the Indian assets and liabilities of Assam Oil Company Limited and Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited, for a total consideration of Rs 21.56 crores.

With the take-over of the Assam Oil Company, the Burmah Oil Company, (India Trading) Limited and 50% shares of Oil India Limited (owned by Burmah Oil Company Limited) the oil industry in the country is entirely in the public sector.

Production of Bulk Drugs

2631. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) wether according to Government, during 1981-82 production of bulk drugs in the country would go up to Rs. 275 crores as against Rs. 240 crores during 1980-81;

(b) if so, what was the volume of production of bulk drugs during 1980-81 and that during 1981-82;

(c) whether it is also a fact that much of the increase in terms of value during 1981-82 is due to 30 percent increase in prices and not so much because of its volume of production; and

(d) what would be the real profit if the production during 1981-82 is valued at prices used for valuation for the product during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement showing the production during 1980-81 and 1981-82 upto December, 1981 of bulk drugs whose production is monitored is attached.

(c) No, Sir. The estimates of the value of production during 1981-82 and 1980-81 are based on the same pre-revised prices.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Production of monitored bulk drugs in organised sector during 1980-81 and 1981-82 upto December, 1981.

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug	A/C Unit	Production during	
			1980-81	1981-82 (April-December)
1	2	3	4	5
I.	ANTIBIOTICS			
1.	Penicillin	MMU	336.32	257.58
2.	Streptomycin Base	Tonnes	227.33	188.41
3.	Chloramphenicol Powder	Tonnes	83.58	52.24
4.	Tetracycline Hcl.	Tonnes	166.85	132.22
5.	Oxytetracycline	Tonnes	129.83	84.31
6.	Ampicillin	Tonnes	30.32	32.74
7.	Erythromycin	Tonnes	33.18	23.48
8.	Doxycycline	Tonnes	2.22	0.97
9.	Gentamycin	Kgs.	—	70.00
II.	SULPHA DRUGS			
1.	Sulphadimidine	Tonnes	444.20	241.20
2.	Sulphacetamide/Sodium	Tonnes	34.57	45.02
3.	Sulphaphenazole	Tonnes	24.42	33.15
4.	Sulphasomidine	Tonnes	70.48	42.29
5.	Phthalyl Sulphathiazole	Tonnes	12.13	—
6.	Sulphamethoxazole	Tonnes	102.23	107.77
III.	VITAMINES			
1.	Vitamin A	MMU	59.85	39.82
2.	Vitamin B1	Tonnes	19.33	37.77
3.	Vitamin B2	Tonnes	8.93	13.87
4.	Vitamin B12	Kgs.	188.32	117.21
5.	Vitamin C	Tonnes	594.80	565.14
6.	Folic Acid	Tonnes	5,94	2.91

1	2	3	4	5
IV.	ANALGESICS ANTIPYRETICS ETC.			
1.	Analgin	Tonnes	389.78	384.40
2.	Aspirin	Tonnes	886.46	642.95
3.	Phenyl Butazone	Tonnes	46.29	38.85
4.	Oxyphenyl Butazone	Tonnes	56.63	49.48
5.	Paracetamol	Tonnes	93.82	83.23*
6.	Cadiene & Salts	Tonnes	7.58	2.05
V.	CORTICO STEROIDS			
1.	Prednisolone	Kgs.	1423.00	942.00
2,	Doxamethasone	Kgs.	127.05	92.59
3.	Boranethasene	Kgs.	425.21	324.77
VI.	ANTI T.B. DRUGS			
1.	PAS and its Salts	Tonnes	405.46	188.70
2.	INH	Tonnes	129.20	79.34
3.	Thiacetazone	Tonnes	8.44	10.00
4.	Ethambutol	Tonnes	24.87	46.06
VII.	ANTI MALARIALS			
1.	Chloroquin	Tonnes	34.62	43.26
2.	Amodiaquin	Tonnes	23.15	22.24
3.	Quinine	Tonnes	15.72	9.76
VIII.	ANTI DYSENTERY DRUGS			
1.	Metronidazole	Tonnes	169.38	99.46
2.	Halogented Oxyquinolines	Tonnes	183.77	137.39
2.	(a) Di-iodohydroxyquinoline	Tonnes	8.83	9.88
2.	(b) Iodochloro-hydroxyquinoline	Tonnes	127.04	93.18
2.	(c) Intestopan Substance	Tonnes	47.90	34.33
IX.	ANTI DIABETICS			
1.	Insulin	MU	1332.00	1381.00
2.	Chlorpropamide	Tonnes	25.96	12.87
3.	Glybenclamide	Tonnes	0.73	0.47
X.	CNS STIMULANTS			
1.	Caffeine	Tonnes	86.76	55.69
XI.	DIURETICS			
1.	Fruseride	Tonnes	4.11	3.82
XII.	ANTI ASTHMATICS			
1.	Ephedrine	Tonnes	22.47	10.34
XIII.	CARDIO VASCULAR DRUGS			
1.	Xanthinol Nicotinate	Tonnes	10.14	11.72

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Digoxin	Kgs.	7.33	2.25
XIV.	ANAESTHETICS			
1.	Lignocaine/Xylocaine	Tonnes	4.58	2.90
XV.	ANTI HISTAMINS			
1.	Pheneramine Maleate	Tonnes	8.39	8.36
XVI.	ANTI HELMENTICS			
1.	Piperazine Hexahodrate	Tonnes	25.18	7.55
XVII.	TRANQUILIZERS AND SEDATIVES			
1.	Phenobrarbitone	Tonnes	16.12	20.70
XVIII.	ANTI FILARIALS			
1.	DES CITRATE	Tonnes	18.99	13.18
IXX.	ANTI LEPROTICS			
1.	DDS (Dapsone)	Tonnes	21.05	17.19
XX.	IMMUNOLOGICAL AGENT			
1.	Triple Vaccine	K.L.	13.81	13.53
XXI.	MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS			
1.	Trimethoprim	Tonnes	24.61	37.02

*Estimated production

West German Offer to Set up a Coal Fluidised Bed Plant

2632. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Germany has offered to set up a coal fluidised bed plant capable of generating 200 MW of power free of cost ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) No such offer has been received by this Ministry from West Germany.

(b) Does not arise.

Mixture of Methyl Alcohol with Diesel

2633. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

whether it is a fact that about 30 percent diesel requirements in internal combustion engines can be saved by using Methanol, a type of Methyl alcohol, as established by the Research and Development Centre of the Indian Oil Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Yes, Sir.

Electricity Bills for Shalimar Bagh Residents

2634. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that in newly constructed DDA Colony at Shalimar Bagh, no electricity bill has been sent till date ;

(b) is it also a fact that number of meters provided by DESU are not working properly ;

(c) is it also a fact that DESU does not make any survey re : proper functioning of meters and leaves it to the allottees to make complaints ;

(d) whether Government propose to make a survey re ; proper functioning of newly installed Meters in the said colony and replace the defective meters without any hardship to allottees ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) In the case of new connections, a number of procedural formalities are required to be complied with. As a result, it takes sometime to issue the first electricity bills. In all other cases, generally bills are issued to the consumers regularly.

(b) to (e). No, Sir. In the normal course, energy meters are tested and calibrated in the Meter Testing Laboratory of DESU before it is issued for installation. In the event of cases of mal-functioning of meters being noticed while taking reading by the meter reading staff of DESU action is taken to replace them. Similarly, the complaints of consumers regarding mal-functioning of the meters are also attended to.

Hydro-Electric Projects of Kerala Pending Centre's Approval

2635. PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASN NADAR :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) datails of hydro-electric projects proposed by Government of Kerala and pending clearance of the Government of India and the reasons for the delay in clearance; and

(b) the projects expected to be cleared shortly, their estimated capacity for power generation and the time of completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). Present position regarding seven multipurpose/hydro-electric schemes in Kerala is given in the statement enclosed. Of these, Lower periyar HE Scheme (3x60 MW) has already been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority subject to its clearance from environmental angle by the Department of Environment. This Scheme has been recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the State Plan.

Statement

Scheme	Installed capacity (MW)	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Date of receipt of project report	Present status of project report
1	2	3	4	5
1. Lower Periyar	3x60	88.43	1976	This scheme has been cleared by the Central Elecy. Authority in Nov. 1981 subject to the clearance of the scheme from environmental angle by the Deptt. of Environment. The scheme has already been recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the State Plan.
2. Karapara Kuriarkutty Multipurpose Project	95	32.1	1979	The project report has been examined in CEA/CWC and comments were forwarded to Project authorities. Being a multipurpose project, the project would have to be first approved by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Thereafter the power portion would be considered by the Central Elecy. Authority.
3. Mananthawady Multipurpose Project	4x60	69.12	1980	The project has been examined in the CEA/CWC and Deptt. of Power and Comments have been forwarded to the project authorities. As the project involves the westward diversion of waters of Mananthawady river, a tributary of Kabini (Cauvery Basin) for irrigation and power generation, the interstate aspects of this project would need to be resolved. Being a Multipurpose project the project would have to be cleared first by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Thereafter power portion would be considered by the CEA.
4. Kuttiyadi Augmentation Scheme	—	13.05	1976	The project report has been examined in the Central Elecy. Authority/Central Water Commission and comments sent to the Project Authorities. The project involves westward diversion of waters of Karamanthodu river a tributory of Kabini in Cauvery

1	2	3	4	5
				Basin, into Kuttiyadi basin to augment the power generation at the existing Kuttiyadi Power House. The interstate aspects of the scheme need to be resolved. The scheme would be considered, for techno-economic clearance after the inter-state issue are resolved and project features are finalised.
5. Pandiar Punnapuzha Tailrace	2x35	21.95	1972	Project report has been examined. This scheme has been proposed as a tailrace development of the Pandiar Punnapuzha Project formulated by Tamil Nadu authorities. In this connection, in 1965, an understanding was reached between Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the presence of then Member, Planning Commission under which Tamil Nadu Govt. was allowed to impound waters of Pandiar and Punnapuzha rivers, tributaries of west flowing Chaliar rivers to generate power leaving tailrace waters in the same basin for power generation and irrigation use by Kerala down stream. Subsequently, there has been rethinking on the part of the Tamil Nadu Govt. to divert some of the waters of this basin eastward. The Government of Kerala had intimated that this matter is presently under discussion between two State Governments. The Pandiar Punnapuzha tailrace scheme of Kerala can be considered for clearance only after a decision on the implementation of Tamil Nadu scheme is taken.
6. Silent Valley Hydel Project	2x60	58.00	1977	The project has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority in Feb, 1979. However, in view of the serious reservations expressed by Environmental lists and ecologists, the matter is under re-examination by the Joint Centre-State Committee.
7. Puyankutty Hydel Project	750	565.15	1981	The project report has been examined and comments of CEA & CWC reg. estimates of cost of civil works, electrical works, hydrology civil designs etc. were forwarded to the State and their replies are awaited. The scheme would be considered for techno-economic clearance, after its technical and economic feasibility is established.

अवशिष्ट भट्टी तेल की कीमत

2636. **श्री छीतू भाई गामित :** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में धुवारन पावर स्टेशन को सप्लाई किया गया अवशिष्ट भट्टी तेल की कीमत आर्बिट्रेशन अवार्ड के आधार पर निश्चित की गई है और यह 389.54 रु० प्रति मीटरी टन है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय तेल निगम ने इस अवार्ड के विपरीत इसकी कीमत में वृद्धि करके 1928 रु० प्रति टन किया है जोकि अवार्ड द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य के चार गुने अधिक है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से धुवारन पावर स्टेशन को सप्लाई किए जाने वाले अवशिष्ट भट्टी तेल के मूल्य में वृद्धि न करने का अनुरोध किया है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) गुजरात में धुवारण पावर स्टेशन को सप्लाई किए जाने वाले अवशिष्ट भट्टी के तेल (एल० एस० एच० एस०) के मूल्य आर्बिट्रेशन अवार्ड की शर्तों के अनुसार समय-समय पर नियन्त्रित किए जाते हैं। इस अवार्ड के अनुसार, दि० 15-12-1977 तक धुवारण पावर स्टेशन को सप्लाई किए गए एल० एस० एच० एस० का मूल्य 389.54 प्रति मी० टन था।

(ख) और (ग) 15-12-1977 के बाद की अवधि के लिए अवार्ड के अन्तर्गत भुगतान किए जाने वाले मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन और गुजरात विद्युत बोर्ड के बीच एक विवाद है। इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा अवार्ड की गई व्याख्या के अनुसार धुवारण पावर स्टेशन को की गई एल० एस० एच० एस० की सप्लाई के लिए देय मूल्य दिनांक 15-12-1977 के बाद धीरे-धीरे बढ़ गए हैं और 11-7-1981 से 1938.15 रु० प्रति मी० टन हो गए हैं। तथापि गुजरात राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड 15-12-1977 के बाद की अवधि में सप्लाई किए गए एल० एस० एच० एस० के लिए भी 389.54 रुपये प्रति मी० टन की दर से मूल्य का भुगतान कर रहा है। गुजरात सरकार ने अब यह प्रस्ताव दिया है कि धुवारन को सप्लाई किए गए एल० एस० एच० एस० के मूल्य कोयला समता आधार पर निर्धारित किए जाने चाहिएं।

Corruption by Kerosine Oil Dealers

2637. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item "2,320 Ltrs. of kerosine seized" appearing in the "Times of India" of 18th February, 1982;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto;

(c) steps taken to check the nafarious activities of the kerosine oil dealers who (i) weigh much less extensively without *setting* down the foam/bubbles, or (ii) draw oil on food cards which do not take oil thereby selling the same in the black; and

(d) is a concerted massive drive proposed to be launched to nab the corrupt dealers ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A criminal case has been registered against the dealer under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. His licence has also been suspended and departmental proceedings initiated.

(c) A constant watch is being kept by Delhi Administration on dealers of kerosine oil to deter them from indulging in these malpractices.

(d) Yes, Sir. Delhi Administration has already initiated necessary action in this direction.

Cut in Crude Prices by Oil Companies

2638. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether major oil companies in the World have cut down crude Prices;

(b) if, so, whether our country proposes to reduce oil prices so as to benefit industry and consumers in this productivity year; and

(c) to what extent our country is being benefited by this cut in crude prices ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) A number of National Oil Companies have announced reduction in crude oil prices during this year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It would be difficult to quantify the impact of these reductions on a long term basis since it would be dependent on future prices as well as the behaviour of rupee-dollar exchange rate.

Thermal Power Station at Mangalore

2639. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government of India have taken in regard to establishment of a thermal power station at Mangalore; and

(b) by what date the thermal power station is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). A project report for the setting up of a 2x110 MW thermal power station at Mangalore based on sea-borne coal was submitted by Karnataka State Electricity Board in May, 1976. In view of the high cost of coal transport by sea, the State Electricity Board was advised to select an alternative site. The revised scheme submitted by the State Electricity Board for the setting up of a 2x210 MW thermal power station at Raichur was cleared by the Planning Commission on 28-4-1978 and is under construction.

Installation of telephone in Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura

2640. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) numbers of telephones so far installed in the States/Union Territories of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura;

(b) number of telephone to be provided in these States/Union Territories in 1982-83; and

(c) any new programmes proposed to be undertaken in 1982-83 for improving the telecommunication systems in these hill areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The required information is indicated in the annexed statements.

Statement

ANNEXURE-I

Statement of telephone connections installed and connections to be provided during 1982-83 in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Telephone connections as on 1-2-1982	No. of telephone connections to be provided in 1982-83
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1038	922
2.	Manipur	2174	1512
3.	Meghalaya	3534	1592
4.	Mizoram	765	704
5.	Nagaland	2329	1281
6.	Tripura	2780	1175

ANNEXURE-II

Developments planned in 1982-83 in Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura.

A. TELEPHONE EXCHANGES:

Sl. No.	Exchange	Expansion	Remarks
1.	New Itanagar	400	New Exchange
2.	Chura Chandpur	100	New Automatic Exchange to replace mannual exchange
3.	Imphal	2100	do
4.	Shillong	1000	Expansion
5.	Jowai	200	New Auto. Exchange
6.	Aizwal	100	Expansion
7.	Dimapur	100	Expansion
8.	Kohima	100	Expansion
9.	Agartala	2100	New Automatic exchange to replace mannual exchange

N.B. : In addition, 12 small Auto. exchanges are to be oppened progressively subject to minimum required registered demand and prescribed minimum anticipated revenue.

B. TELEX :

Kohima—20 lines New Exchanges.

B. Long Distance P. C. O.

37 Long Distance P.C.Os. are expected to be opened.

C. Long Distance Schemes

(I) (U.H.F. SCHEMES) :

1. North Lakhimpur-Itanagar.
2. Jorhat-North Lakhimpur.
3. Tinsukia-Khonsa.
4. Bomdilla-Tezpur.
5. Silchar-Aizwa.
6. Shillong-Jowail.
7. Dimapur-Diphu.
8. Silchar-Kasimgary.
9. Silchar-Halflong.
10. North Lakhimpur-Zero.
11. Tinsukia-Along.
12. Champakhowa-Passighat.
13. Aizwal.
14. Langleh-Sasha.
15. Agartala-Kailasashar.
16. Agartala-Radhakishorepur.
17. Imphal-Ukhrool.
18. Imphal-Kasong.
19. Imphal-Chura Chandpur.
20. Imphal-Tamenglang.
21. Imphal-Chandel.
22. Kohima-Phek.
23. Kohima-Wokha.
24. Wokha-Zunekhoto.
25. Wokha-Mokakchung.
26. Mokakchung-Tuen Tsang.
27. Dhubri-Tura.
28. Couchduhar-Dhubri.
29. Williamnagar-Nongstian.
30. Tinsukia-Champukhowa-Tezu.

(II)

Sl. No.	Satellite Earth Stations	Earth Station
1.	Meghalaya	Shilliong.
2.	Nagaland	Kohima.
3.	Manipur	Imphal.
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar.
5.	Tripura	Agartala.

(III) In addition, several carrier telephone systems will be provided, depending on the traffic requirement.

राजस्थान को विभिन्न राज्यों से सप्लाई की गई बिजली

2641. **श्री अशोक गहलोत :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान में बिजली की भारी कमी के कारण उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए सहायता मांगने हेतु राजस्थान सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों से राजस्थान को राज्य-वार कितनी बिजली की सप्लाई की गई और राजस्थान के किन-किन क्षेत्रों को इसकी सप्लाई की गई ; और

(ग) यदि कोई सप्लाई नहीं की गई तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पिछले छः महीने के दौरान बदरपुर तथा उत्तर प्रदेश से राजस्थान को सहायता दी गई है । पिछले छः महीने के दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र से और उत्तर प्रदेश से राजस्थान को दी गई सहायता का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है :—

(आंकड़े मिलियन यूनिट में)

महीना	बदरपुर से सहायता	उत्तर प्रदेश से सहायता
अक्तूबर, 81	2.22	0.46
नवम्बर, 81	शून्य	शून्य
दिसम्बर, 81	1.50	शून्य
जनवरी, 82	3.06	0.77
फरवरी, 82	13 55	1.58
मार्च, 82 (1 से 5)	5.48	2.96

राजस्थान को उपलब्ध कराई गई सहायता से तथा उनके अपने विद्युत उत्पादन से राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ताओं की विभिन्न श्रेणियों को राजस्थान द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए गए नियंत्रक उपायों के अनुसार, सप्लाई की गई ।

(ग) राजस्थान की समस्त आवश्यकता पड़ोसी प्रणाली से पूरी नहीं की जा सकती । जैसाकि ऊपर, प्रश्न के भाग 'ख' के उत्तर में बताया गया है जहां तक व्यवहार्य हुआ, समय-समय पर सहायता दी गई है ।

New Year Eve Programme

2642. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI DAULATSINGJI JADEJA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign experts advice was sought by Delhi Doordarshan for the New Year Eve Programme on 31st December, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the amount paid to the foreign experts ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the response from the listeners/viewers regarding the programme was very poor ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. The programme has been well received by the viewers and the press.

Import of Films

2643. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to import films during the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government have received any proposal from the public sector Hindustan Photo Films in this regard; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard and action so far taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). It is presumed that the Member is referring to the import of Cinematograph Film (raw stock). No decision has been taken to stop the import of Cinematograph Films during the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Hindustan Photo Films has made a suggestion to stop import of colour positive films under REP licence. This suggestion will be kept in view by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports while finalising the Import Policy for 1982-83.

डाक-तार विभाग में कनिष्ठ और वरिष्ठ अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी अधिकारियों की संख्या

2644. **श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्ष के दौरान डाक-तार विभाग के प्रत्येक सर्किल में कुल कितने कनिष्ठ और वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादक तथा हिन्दी अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये थे ;

(ख) उनका पृथक-पृथक ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त पदों के संबंध में नियुक्ति संबंधी नियम और विभागीय संवर्ग बनाने के बारे में कोई निर्णय लिया गया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) इन पदों के संबंध में विभागीय संवर्ग केवल भर्ती नियमों के अधिसूचित किए जाने के बाद ही लागू हो सकते हैं । कार्मिक विभाग और राजभाषा विभाग से परामर्श करके भर्ती नियम तैयार किए जा रहे हैं ।

Proposal to Introduce L. P. G. Plants in Buses to Save Petrol/Diesel

2645. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICAIS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce buses fitted with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) plants to save petrol and diesel in Metropolitan cities in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to study the use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in buses fitted with diesel engines. Bench tests are proposed to be carried out at the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun, and the Research and Development Centre of the Indian Oil Corporation with conversion kits imported from a Dutch Research Institute. Field trials would be conducted thereafter to examine the suitability of this application in India. There is no proposal to introduce LPG in buses with petrol engines.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना

2646. **श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :** क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित कुछ उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी प्रस्तावित संख्या क्या है तथा वे किन-किन स्थानों पर लगाए जाएंगे और इस संबध में ब्यौरा क्या है :

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित चार उर्वरक प्लांट लगाने का विचार है। इन प्लांटों के सही स्थल पर निर्णय तभी लिया जाएगा जब गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक प्लांटों के सही स्थल पर सरकार द्वारा स्थल चयन समिति की रिपोर्ट का मूल्यांकन किया जाये जो हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई है। उसके बाद ही अन्य ब्यौरों को अन्तिम रूप देने की कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी।

SCs/STs in grade of Divisional Engineer Telephones in the Rajasthan Telephone Circle

2647. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Divisional Engineers Telephones in Rajasthan Circle (under General Manager Telephones) ;

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the grade of Divisional Engineer in the Rajasthan Telephone Circle;

(c) the reasons why adequate representation has not been given to the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste P&T employees in the Rajasthan Circle;

(d) total number of posts dereserved in the grade of Divisional Engineer Telephones in the Rajasthan Circle (under General Manager Telephones); and

(e) what is Government's policy to give full representation quota to ST and SC P&T employees.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Against the sanctioned strength of 29 D. Es in Rajasthan Telecom, Circle (including Jaipur Telephone Distt.) the present working strength is 28.

(b) 21.4%.

(c) and (d). There is reservation for SC and ST employees in the cadre of DE as a whole on all India basis and not separately for Circles/ Distt. etc.

(e) the procedure prescribed by DOP & AR and uniformally applicable in all the Departments of the

Government of India is strictly followed by the P & T Department also.

Income and Expenditure of Filmotsav-82

2648. SHRI RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the income and expenditure incurred on holding Filmotsav-82 at Calcutta ; and

(b) what was the quantum of business transacted in the same Filmotsav ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The detailed accounts of income and expenditure are under preparation. However, according to unaudited estimates the total expenditure incurred on holding Filmotsav' 82 was 40.12 lakhs. Income from sale of tickets was Rs. 33.86 lakhs. Apart from this, business transaction worth Rs. 33,54,500 was involved by selling 71 films to 4 countries. These are approximate figures only.

Large Untapped Coal Deposits and possibility for five Super Thermal Power Stations of 2000 MW

2649. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that by tapping large untapped coal deposits in Madhya Pradesh there can be at least five super thermal power stations of 2000 MW each; and

(b) if so, what effective steps Government are taking to explore the posibilities of new super thermal power stations in M. P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). According to present estimates, Madhya Pradesh has coal reserves of 18 billion tonnes of coal upto a depth of 600 meters and upto seam thickness of 1.2 meters.

The National Thermal Power Corporotion is executing the project for the setting up of a 2100 MW super thermal power station at Korba in M. P. It has also prepared the feasibility report for the setting up of a 2260 M. W. super thermal power station at Waidhan in Sidhi District of M. P. and stage-I of the project of 1260 MW has been granted techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority and is being processed for an investment decision.

Automatic Telephone Exchange system in Mettur (Tamil Nadu)

2650. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is automatic telephone exchange system proposed to be introduced in Mettur (Tamil Nadu) which is an important township on industrial map; and

(b) is it proposed to bring Mettur Dam, Mettur R. S. Mechevi, Nangavalli and Kolathur under one exchange because all are within 15 K.Ms.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a proposal to bring Mettur Dam, Mettur R. S., Mechevi, Mangavalli and Kolathur under one inter-dialing system.

Import Duty on Drug Intermediates

2651. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the reduction of import duty on vital drug intermediates so as to enable the achievement of production targets for bulk drugs;

(b) whether this would affect the prices of bulk drugs; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) In the 1982-83 Budget proposals custom duty on D-Alpha Phenyl Glycine Base, an intermediate required for the production of Ampicillin have been reduced from 80% to 25%. This would encourage the production of this drug.

(b) and (c). The price of the bulk drug would require to be worked out taking into consideration the effect of custom duty reduction. Such a reduction would be reflected in the price of the bulk drug that may be fixed by the Government.

Implementation of Expansion Programme by Tata Chemicals

2652. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that although the Tata Chemicals Ltd., were issued licence for expansion of its soda ash producing unit as for back as 1973, they have been evading implementation of the scheme and that the validity period of the licence last extended has expired ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited were granted an industrial licence No. CIL : 15 (73) dated 4-12-73 for substantial expansion of the capacity for the production of soda ash by 1,40,000 tonnes per annum. The capacity after expansion would be 5 lakh tonnes per annum. The licence is still under implementation.

M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited have reported the following reasons for the delay in the implementation of the substantial expansion :

(i) Expansion of salt works is an integral part of the scheme for expansion of soda ash capacity. Though they were granted an industrial licence in December, 1973 for the substantial expansion of soda ash capacity, clearance under MRTP Act for expanding the salt works was issued only in May, 1977.

(ii) The unprecedented rains and floods in 1979 and 1980 had seriously affected the development of salt works.

The company have now intimated that expansion of the soda ash plant is complete within the battery limits and that a few items of a stand-by nature are to be installed and infrastructural facilities, re-arrangement of the material handling yards and setting up of boiler feed water plant are to be completed before the production from the expanded capacity starts. The company have also contended that, until conversion of the railway line from Hapa to Mithapur from metre gauge to broad gauge is complete, movement of raw materials for the expanded capacity cannot take place comfortably.

The validity period of the industrial licence has expired on 31-12-1981. M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited have requested for further extension in the validity period of the industrial licence upto 31st December, 1983. The Government are yet to take a decision on the request of the company.

News-Item Captioned "Telegram arrives 6 months late"

2653. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item "telegram arrives 6 months late" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 17 February, 1982 ;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) action taken, with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under investigation.

राजस्थान में सिनेमाघरों के निर्माण के लिए ऋण/अनुदान

2654. **श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के नगरों, कस्बों तथा गांवों में सिनेमा घरों की अपर्याप्त संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने वहां सिनेमा घरों के लिए ऋण तथा अनुदान देने हेतु कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) सिनेमाघरों का निर्माण राज्य विषय है। तथापि, राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम की राजस्थान सहित देश के सभी भागों में सिनेमाघरों के निर्माण के लिए ऋण प्रदान करने की एक योजना है।

(ख) इस योजना के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 1 लाख रुपए तक के और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 7.50 लाख रुपए तक के ऋण देता है। ऋणों की अदायगी 5 वर्ष में की जानी होती है और इन पर $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ वार्षिक दर से ब्याज लिया जाता है। निगम को अपनी फिल्म के लिए 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए 50% तक प्रदर्शन समय का उपयोग करने का अधिकार है।

राजस्थान में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत खपत

2655. **श्री चतुर्भुज** क्या ऊर्जा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1981 तक बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत खपत क्या है ;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय औसत की तुलना में राजस्थान की बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत खपत क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या बिजली की राष्ट्रीय औसत खपत तथा राजस्थान की औसत खपत को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य की औसत खपत में वृद्धि करने के लिए राज्य द्वारा भारत सरकार को कोई योजना भेजी गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान विद्युत की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत का राष्ट्रीय औसत 134.81 यूनिट था।

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान राजस्थान में विद्युत की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत 98.86 यूनिट थी।

(ग) जी, हां। 925.2 मेगावाट की कुल क्षमता की परियोजनाएं राज्य में कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। इसमें से, 1980 85 की अवधि के दौरान 496.2 मेगावाट का लाभ तथा 1985-90 की अवधि के दौरान शेष 429 मेगावाट का लाभ होने की संभावना है। राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के सिंगरौली सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र (2000 मेगावाट) में भी हिस्सा प्रारक्षित किया गया है। इस स्कीम से 1980-85 में 124 मेगावाट और 1985-90 के दौरान 176 मेगावाट का लाभ होने की संभावना है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने निम्नलिखित चार परियोजनाएं प्रस्तुत की हैं :—

1. पालना लिग्नाइट ताप विद्युत स्कीम (2 × 60 मेगावाट)

2. मंघरोत में दांयी मुख्य नहर जल विद्युत परियोजना (3 × 2 मेगावाट)

3. माउंट आबू जल-विद्युत परियोजना (2 × 1.25 मेगावाट)

4. सूरतगढ़ नहर मिनी जल-विद्युत स्कीम (2 × 1.5 मेगावाट)

पालना निग्लाइट ताप विद्युत स्कीम तथा दांयी मुख्य नहर जल-विद्युत स्कीम को केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा तकनीकी आर्थिक स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है तथा योजना आयोग से निवेश संबंधी अनुमोदन की प्रतीक्षा है।

माउंड आबू जल-विद्युत परियोजना की रिपोर्ट की जांच केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा की गई है। केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की टिप्पणियों के उत्तरों की परियोजना प्राधिकारियों से प्रतीक्षा है।

सूरतगढ़ नहर मिनी जल-विद्युत परियोजना की रिपोर्ट की केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण/केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आसाम तेल क्षत्रों में गैस का जलना

2656. **श्री वीरभद्र सिंह** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 से 1981 तक आसाम के तेल क्षेत्रों में कितनी गैस जली है ; और

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान जली सम्पूर्ण गैस का कुल मूल्य क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) असम में ओ० एन० जी० सी० और ओ. आई. एल. के तेल क्षेत्रों से लगभग 4426 मिलियन घन मीटर गैस जलाई गई थी।

(ख) जलाई गई गैस का भारित औसत विक्रय मूल्य के आधार पर कुल मूल्य लगभग 79.08 करोड़ रुपये बैठता है।

Postal Expertise to other Developing Countries

2657. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have offered their postal expertise to other developing countries ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have accepted India's offer ;

(c) when definite projects in this regard are proposed to be worked out ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Recently, a three member delegation had gone to Saudhi Arabia to explore possibility of offering consultancy services by Indian postal experts for improvement for the postal services in Saudi Arabia in response to a request made by Saudia Arabian Administration. Certain areas of postal services on which we are in a position to offer our expertise have been spelt out.

Similar suggestions to offer our postal expertise have also been extended to the postal administration of Nigeria through a letter addressed to them.

(b) No response accepting the offers has so far been received.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Shortage of Kerosene and LPG in Bangalore

2658. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is an acute shortage of kerosene in the city of Bangalore and also in the supply of LPG gas ;

(b) if so, the extent of shortages in regard to both for the last three months, with reasons for the same ;

(c) the number of LPG applications pending sanction during 1981 and how many of them will be covered during the next three months ; and

(d) what is the demand preferred by Government of Karnataka for Kerosene for domestic use during 1981 and how much of it could be actually met and the steps proposed to remove the bottleneck ; if any ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). No specific report of shortage of kerosene in the city of Bangalore has been received from the State Government.

There have been reports of marginal shortage of LPG during January/February, 1982 because of inadequate supply from the Bharat Petroleum Corporation because of partial production in its refinery at Bombay.

(c) About 47,000 LPC applications are pending for sanction during 1981 in city of Bangalore. About 5000 connections are planned to be released during January to March, 1982.

(d) The present policy is to make allocation of kerosene to all States/ Union Territories after allowing 5% growth over the allocations/sales made during the corresponding period of the previous year. However, allocation to Karnataka has been made in line with the above policy. Due to *ad-hoc* allocations from time to time the actual sales went up from 221483 metric tonnes in 1980 to 244966 metric tonnes which is 10.6% more.

Building of Electronic Telephone Exchanges

2659. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of COMMUNIATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to build electronic telephone exchanges with own expertise; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first few installations would be carried out by our own engineers with the advice of the specialist of the collaborator. Subsequent installations would be carried out entirely with our own expertise.

Experts Visit to Italy to Study Offshore Technology

2660. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts will visit Italy to study advanced off-shore technology; and

(b) if so, what would be the composition of the team and by what time it will be decided to send the team to Italy ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). A delegation from the ENI, a State owned company of Italy, visited India in February, 1982 and held detailed discussions, inter alia, with representatives of ONGC. Areas of mutual interest were identified and ONGC will pursue further action in these areas, including the question of a visit by a team of experts to Italy.

Comprehensive 15 Year Perspective Plan for Power Generation

2661. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a comprehensive 15-year perspective plan for power generation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plan will cover a period of 15 years upto 1995 initially and later it will be extended to 20 years upto 2000 AD. It is expected to incorporate an optimal mix of thermal, hydel and nuclear generation. The main objective of the study is to identify the optimal path of power development in the country consistent with the desired perspective of economic growth. The exercise will include the identification of specific projects for which all the inputs such as coal and rail transport are

required to be tied up.

This Plan will provide the basis for drawing up power programmes for the Five Year Plans in future.

Setting up Fertilizers Plants

2662. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the names of the fertilizess plants which are under construction and what is the progress of work and when they are likely to be completed and started production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : The requisite details in respect of the fertilizer projects under construction and those under commissioning are given below :—

Name of Project	Expected date of mechanical completion	Expected date of commercial production	Progress of work
Trombay-V	Mechanically completed		Commissioning is in progress.
Bharuch	Mechanically completed		Commissioning is in progress.
Haldia	Mechanically completed		Commissioning is in progress.
Taloja	July 1982	January, 1983	Engineering work is almost completed. Civil works is completed to the extent of 85%, procurement—96% (imported) and 80% (indigenous), deliveries —70% and mechanical erection—20%.
Tuticorin (Expansion)	February, 1983	May 1983	About 61% of the work has been completed.
Goa (Expansion)	July, 1984	September, 1984	Preliminary work is in progress.
Namrup III	May, 1984	November, 1984	Land has been acquired and developed. Placement of orders for equipment and machinery is proceeding satisfactorily. Design and engineering works has been completed.
Thal	February, 1984 (I Stage)	August/ September, 1984 (I Stage)	Land has been acquired and arrangements for provision of infrastructural facilities have been made.
	May/June, 1984 (II Stage)	December, 1984 (II Stage)	Contracts for the main plants have become effective and civil works are in progress. Procurement work and placement of orders are preceeding satisfactorily.

1	2	3	4
Hazira	September, 1984 (I Stage)	March 1985 (I Stage)	Contracts for the main plants have become effective.
	September, 1985 (II Stage)	March 1986 (II Stage)	Design and engineering works have been almost completed. Procurement work is proceeding satisfactorily.
Paradeep	April, 1985 (I Stage) October, 1985 (II Stage)	June 1985 (I Stage) February, 1986 (II Stage)	Preliminary work is in progress.

Setting up L.P.G. Plants

2663 SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Liquified Petroleum Gas plants set up in the country in the last two years;

(b) the location of those LPG plants ;

(c) how many of them have gone into production so far;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to set up some more number of LPG plants during the 1982-83 financial year;

(e) if so, the names of the places where such new LPG plants are proposed to be set up; and

(f) when those new LPG plants are likely to go into production ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). LPG (cooking gas) bottling plants have been set up by the Oil Companies at the following locations in the last two years.

1. Kanpur (Expansion)
2. Bombay (BPC)
3. Bombay (HPC)
4. Shakurbasti
5. Bangalore (HPC)
6. Bangalore (IOC)
7. Jullunder
8. Nagpur

All these bottling plants have been commissioned.

(d) to (f). The details of LPG bottling plants being set up/to be set up during 1982-83 are given below :

Location	Expected time of commissioning
Mathura	June '82
Allahabad	do
Salem	April '83
Jullundur) Expansion Bangalore)	June '82
Shakurbasti) (Expansion)) April '83 Miraj (Expansion))	
Pune (Expansion)	December '82
Indore (expansion)	June '83
Hyderabad	June '83
Coimbatore	1983-84
Calcutta	1983-84
Duliajan	1982-83
Bangaigaon	1982-83

Postal and Telegraphic facilities to ASIAD

2664. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide adequate postal and telegraphic facilities for the Asiad ;

(b) if so, the facilities which are going to be provided ; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details are given below :—

(1) Telephone facilities :—

About 1400 Direct Telephones lines are expected to be provided, as also Public Telephones for local telephone service, national trunk services and for international trunk facilities.

(2) Telex facilities :—

About 70 new Telex connections are expected to be opened, and over a hundred Telex P.C. Os. are planned to be opened.

(3) Point - to - point Teleprinter Circuits :—

About 150 point-to-point Teleprinter lines and about 60 parforator attachments are being provided.

(4) Hot Lines :—

Over 900 Hot Lines, Hon-Exchange and Control Cable pairs are planned to be provided.

(5) Cable Laying :—

About 148 Kms. of Telephone Cables are being laid to meet the above requirements.

(6) Hotel PABXs :

It is planned to install 16 new Electronic PABXs with about 10,000 Telephone Extensions in the various Hotels that are coming up for Asiad.

(7) Live T. V. Transmission :

Satellite channel/Microwave-channel facilities for Doordarshan to provide live T. V. Transmission within the country and outside the country (even of colour T. V. Transmission) is being provided for.

(8) Photo Telegrams :

Facilities of picture (photo) transmission are being arranged.

(9) Postal & Telegraph facilities :

Post Offices and Combined Post and Telegraph Offices are being establised in the Games Village and in other Stadia.

(10) Philately :

10 special commemorative stamps have been planned for release relating to Asiad, out of which 4 stamps have already been released.

Setting up New Telephone Exchanges

2665. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new telephone exchanges which are likely to be set up in the country during the next three years (i. e. 1982, 1983, 1984) alongwith their location;

(b) what is the estimated number of new telephones connections which will be given during the above period; and

(c) funds allocated for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) It is proposed to set up 2,000 new telephone exchanges in the country during the balance period of 6th Plan. Circle-wise location of new exchanges for 1982-83 is given in the attached statement. For the remaining period, locations are yet to be decided.

(b) About 32,000 new connections are likely to be given from the 2,000 new exchanges referred to at (a).

(c) No separate funds are allocated for these exchanges which are small in size. They form a part of Rs. 602 crores provided in the 6th Plan for semi-urban and rural local telephone systems.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Telecom. Circle	No. of new Exchanges likely to be opened during 1982-83	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	
2.	Bihar	4	
3.	Gujarat	35	
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	
5.	Karnatka	35	
6.	Kerala	20	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	20	
8.	Maharashtra	35	
9.	North East	5	North East Telecom. Circle serves Assam&other North Eastern States.
10.	North West	35	North West Circle serves Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.
11.	Orissa	10	
12.	Rajasthan	30	
13.	Tamilnadu	32	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	32	
15.	West Bengal	12	West Bengal Telecom. Circle serves West Bengal and Sikkim.

Allocation for Construction/Reconstruction of Post Office Buildings in 1982-83

2666. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount allotted for the construction/reconstruction/extension of post office buildings in the country, Circle-wise (States-wise in case of Multi-State Circles) during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) how many of the buildings among those under construction relate to Head Post Offices, Delivery Post Offices and Divisional Offices.

(c) the total amount spent so far out of this allocation Circle-wise alongwith the names of the places where buildings for the Administrative Offices have been constructed; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent out of the total Sixth Five Year Plan allocations during the financial year 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 47.30 crores for construction/reconstruction/extension of post office buildings in the country during the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85). Circle-wise allocation of the approved outlay is not done. Allocation of funds to Circles is done every year keeping in view the demand projected by the circles and the funds actually allocated by the Planning Commission for the particular year. In addition Rs. 15.00 crores have been approved by Planning Commis-

sion for construction of Administrative Office buildings and Rs. 6.10 crores for construction of Railway Mail Service buildings.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) An amount of Rupees 15 crores is likely to be spent during the financial year 1982-83.

Opening of Branch Post Offices in Rural Areas in N.W. Circle

2667. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the Division-wise targets prescribed for the opening of Branch Post Offices in Rural Areas in the Annual Plan 1981-82 for N.W. Postal Circle;

(b) how far the targets have been achieved and what is the shortfall in each one of the Divisions of this Circle, alongwith the names of the places in which Branch Post Offices, have been opened since the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, District-wise;

(c) whether targets for the Annual Plan 1982-83 have already been fixed in this regard for this Circle; and

(d) if so, the break-up of the targets for each Division of the N.W. Circle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Targets for opening Branch Post Offices in rural areas under the Annual Plan 1981-82 were not assigned, division-wise, in N.W. Circle. A target for opening 65 Branch Post Offices during the year was fixed for NW Circle as a whole. The same has also been achieved and division-wise achievements are shown in Statement-A.

Names of places in N.W. Circle where banch post offices have been opened since the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan are given, district-wise, in Statement-B.

(c) and (d). Circle-wise targets for the Annual Plan 1982-83 will be fixed shortly.

Statement-A

Number of Post Offices opened in North Western Division-wise, during the Year 1981-82

Name of postal Division	Number of post offices opened
1. Ambala	5
2. Rohtak	1
3. Hissar	7
4. Sonepat	2
5. Gurgaon	2
6. Ferozepore	5
7. Hoshiarpur	1
8. Gurdaspur	1
9. Chandigarh	1
10. Mandi	1
11. Hamirpur	7
12. Dharamsala	3
13. Dehra	2
14. Simla	12
15. Chamba	5
16. Solan	10
Total	65

Statement-B

Names of places at which Branch Post Offices have been opened in North Western Circle since the Beginning of 6th Five Year Plan—District-Wise.

A—Opened During 1980-81

I. Ambala District

(1) Bhojkoti
(2) pipli Mijra
(3) Duliyani
(4) Mandhour

II. Hissar District

(5) Mohla

III. Sirsa District

(6) Lehangwala
(7) Umedpura

IV. Bhiwani District

(8) Kharkhari Sohan

V. Kurukshetra District

9. Teek.

VI. Ferozepur District

(10) Jhariwala
(11) Ranjitgarh
(12) Bhangali Kalan
(13) Man Singh Wala

VII. Gurdaspur District

(14) Bishan Kot.
(15) Lakhan Kalan

VIII. Ludhiana District

(16) Ghudani Khurd
(17) Kular
(18) Amrala
(19) Natt.

IX. Hoshiarpur District

(20) Bhangran
(21) Chipra

X. Jullundhur District

(22) Nawan Hind Jattan
(23) Bhodipur

XI. Kapurthala District

(24) Khandwal
(25) Nathuchahal

XII. Patiala District

(26) Dudhan Sadhan

XIII. Amritsar District

(27) Khele
(28) Jhander Mahan Purlhan
(29) Bania

XIV. Bhatinda District

(30) Behman Jassa Singh

XV. Ropar District

(31) Ajouli

XVI. Kulu District

(32) Khalwahn
(33) Brehan
(34) Suchin
(35) Majhan
(36) Dhaugi

XVII. Solan District

(37) Charsi
(38) Kot
(39) Dharmana

XVIII. Kangra District

(40) Jharu
(41) Sidhpur Sarkari
(42) Boonka
(43) Sunet
(44) Rirkmar

(45) Rajiana
(46) Jheol
(47) Nagni
(48) Gurnwar
(49) Paddar
(50) Kuthana
(51) Madauli
(52) Mallanu
(53) Man Simbal
(54) Rakehar
(55) Jhandar Khas

XIX. Sirmaur District

(56) Kanti Mashwa
(57) Tikri Kothar
(58) Sharli Mandi
(59) Daro Deviria
(60) Matter
(61) Paner
(62) Balikot
(63) Loza

XX. Simla District

(64) Nehra
65) Shari
(66) Dhawas
(67) Gawas
(68) Samauli
(69) Kayana
(70) Jajili
(71) Jagothi

XXI. Mandi District

(72) Kathog
(73) Charan

XXII. Lahaul Sapiti Distt.

(74) Peokar
(75) Samoh

XXIII. Chamba District

(76) Tai Sural
(77) Bishthowlij
(78) Cothi
(79) Kumar
(80) Sunudeon
(81) Sahli
(82) Tuna Hatti
(83) Rai
(84) Rajain
(85) Uteep
(86) Kalod
(87) Charara
(88) Brhi
(89) Kunesh
(90) Dehra
(91) Bairgarh
(92) Khundayal
(93) Koonr
(94) Ulansa
(95) Bhandas (Mangli)
(96) Jungra
(97) Kharoti
(98) Dhgran
(99) Ail
(100) Sunghani
(101) Derekeri
(102) Bhadel
(103) Bhunad
(104) Kandhwara
(105) Narrood
(106) Jolana

XXIV. Hamirpur District

(107) Ambhehar Dhiraj
(108) Tho
(109) Beri
(110) Dain

B—Open during 1981-82

I. Ambala District

(1) Balchapar
(2) Taharpurklalan
(3) Thandog
(4) Changoli
(5) Hafixpur

II. Rohtak District

(6) Kot

III. Hissar District

(7) Mochiwala
(8) Guriana
(9) Rupas
(10) Ahmedpur
(11) Sundawas
(12) Nanuna
(13) Daiyar

IV. Sonepat District

(14) Johra
(15) Chhatra

V. Gurgaon District

(16) Khatela

VI. Narnaul District

(17) Masani

VII. Ferozepur District

(18) Dastul Sahibwala
(19) Ruknewala
(20) Ahimed Dhandi
(21) Eattuwala
(22) Chaaga Raya Uttar

VIII. Gurdaspur District

(23) Khojepur

IX, Ropar District

(24) Dhanas

X. Hoshiarpur District

(25) Denowal Kalan

XI. Kulu District

(26) Khokhan Mandi

XII. Solan District

(27) Bharti
(28) Jarag
(29) Baghauni-Ghat
(30) Surajpur
(31) Ratwari
(32) Tundal
(33) Khillian
(34) Bathokheri

XIII. Kangra District

(35) Kukrian
(36) Nans
(37) Thehar
(38) Nahalna
(39) Lilly

XIV. Sirmaur District

(40) Kotribyas
(41) Sharian

XV. Simla District

(42) Sainj
(43) Gehan
(44) Jokhar
(45) Pakan
(46) Jahu
(47) Kahda-Barnoh
(48) Kiarvi
(49) Seema
(50) Turan

XVI. Kinnaur District

(51) Charang

XVII. Lahaul Sapiti District

(52) Dhanknar
(53) Damul

XVIII. Chamba District

(54) Siura
(55) Kuleth
(56) Tundah
(57) Prahgla
(58) Greema

XIX. Hamirpur District

(59) Balh-ultap
(60) Dunghevni
(61) Jakhual

XX. Una District

(62) Babehar

XXI. Bilaspur District

(62) Kothlu-Brahmna
(64) Harnora
(65) Suinsurhar

Acquisition of Land Construction of Departmental Buildings and Staff Quarters in Dehra and Una

2668. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Postmaster General, N. W. Circle has taken up the case for the acquisition of 2 plots of land measuring 843 sq. meters and 750 sq. meters at Dehra (Kangra District) and Una, respectively for the construction of Departmental buildings and staff quarters ;

(b) if so, whether the two plots have been acquired and if so, the dates on which the possession has been taken over by the P & T authorities ; and

(c) if not, the date on which the State Government were requested for the acquisition, the latest progress made in the case and the date by which the two plots would be acquired ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDAR MAKWANA) : (a) The Postmaster General, North Western Circle has taken up the case of transfer of two plots of State Government Land measuring 713.65 and 130.95 Sq. metres for construction of Head Post Office building, Divisional Office buiding and staff quarters at Dehragopipur in Kangra District. The PMG has also taken up the case of acquisition of a private plot of land measuring 4 kanals 5 marlas for construction of Head Post office buliding and staff quarters at Una with Himachal Pradesh Government.

(b) The two plots at Dehragopipur have not been transferred and the plot at Una has not been acquired so far. The question of date on which possession was taken of these plots by the P&T Department does not, therefore, arise.

(c) The Dy. Commissioner Kangra Distt. was addressed for transfer of plots of State Govt. Land at Dehragopipur on 27-3-81. But these plots have not so far been transferred. He was last addressed in the matter on 12-2-82. As regard the acquisition of plot at Una, the State Govt. was addressed on 30-1-81. But the plot has not so far been acquired. The State Govt. was last addressed in the matter on 12-11-81. Since decision regarding transfer/acquisition rests with State Govt., it is not possible to give definite date(s) by which the plots would be transferred/acquired.

Construction of P & T Staff Quarters

2669. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the target for the construction of Staff Quarters in the postal Circles during the Sixth Five Year Plan alongwith the total out-lay fixed for this purpose Circle-wise (State-wise in case of multi-State Circles) and their break-up for each Postal Division within the Circle;

(b) the amount spend during the year 1980-81 and in the first 9

months of the year 1981-82 on this account, alongwith the names of the places, where staff quarters have been constructed upto the end of 1981, Division wise for each circles; and

(c) the amount allotted for this purpose during the Annual Plan for 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The target for the construction of staff quarters in the Postal Circles during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is 13285. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 72.08 crores for this purpose. The Circle-wise and division wise break up of the outlay approved by the Planning Commission for the 6th Five Year Plan is not done. Allocation of Funds is made to Postal Circles every year keeping in view the requirements projected by the Postal Circles and the funds actually allocated by Planning Commission for the particular year.

(b) Rs. 3.72 crores were spent on construction of staff Quarters during the year 1980-81. In the first 9 months of 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 2.21 crores has been spent on this account. Division-wise names of places in each Circle where staff quarters have been constructed upto the end of 1981 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) The amount allotted for the construction of staff quarters during the Annual Plan for 1982-83 is Rs. 6.19 crores.

Credit by Arab Countries and Associated Donor Agencies for Development of India's Energy Resources

2670. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Arab countries and associated donor agencies have extended a total credit of Rs. 336 crore to India till the end of 1981 for the development of country's energy resources ;

(b) if so, what were the countries and the total amount each country provided ;

(c) how this amount was utilised by the Union Government : and

(d) to what extent these Arab countries are expected to provide aid for power projects during 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the details about the names of the Donor Agency, amount of the credits and the names of the projects for which these credits have been extended is attached.

(d) Negotiations for a loan of US $ 30 to 40 Million towards the Ramagundam II Power Project are on with the OPEC Fund for International Development.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Donor Agency	Amount of credit (in millions of Donor currency & Rupee crores in brackets)	Name of the Project
1.	Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (United Arab Emirates)	UAE Dirham-68.000 (15.44)	Garhwal Rishikesh Chilla Hydro-electric Project.
2.	Saudi Fund for Development. (Saudi Arabia)	SR 353.000 (85.07)	Srisailam & Nagarjunasagar Power Projects.
3.	-do-	SR 106.000 (25.55)	Koel Karo Hydro-electric Project.
4.	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. (KUWAIT)	KD 9.400 (27.85)	Kopili Hydro-electric Project
4A.	-do-	KD 15.000 (40.00)	Kalinadi Hydro-electric Project-I.
5.	-do-	KD 16.000 (47.41)	Anpara 'A' Thermal Power Project.
5A,	-do-	KD 9.000 (26.67)	Anpara Power Project (Coal Transportation and Handling).
6.	OPEC (Special) Fund for International Development (Vienna).	US$ 20.000 (16.00)	Korba Thermal Power Project.
7.	-do-	US$ 20.000 (16.00)	Ramagundam Thermal Power Project.
8.	-do-	US$ 14.000 (11.20)	Bombay High Pipeline.
9.	-do-	US$ 30.00) (24.00)	Second Bombay High Offshore.
	Total	Rs. 335.19	crores

Pilferage of Coal

2671. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a large scale pilferage of coal ; and

(b) if so, at what stage and what steps Government have taken/are considering to stop this pilferage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (SHRI GARGI SHANKER MISHRA) : (a) and (b). There is no large scale

pilferage of coal. However, appropriate action is taken by the coal companies whenever cases of coal thefts are detected. A number of measures, including the following, have been taken to prevent pilferage :—

(1) Regular physical checking of coal stocks by teams of the coal companies and also from Coal India Limited.

(2) Surprise visits by Vigilance Teams from the coal companies and Coal India Limited.

(3) The number of private coal depots is being reduced.

(4) Boundary walls and fencing are being constructed/done at various places where coal stocks are being kept on a regular basis.

(5) Road transportation of coal, coke and sand is being departmentalised.

(6) Security arrangements are being tightened.

Super Thermal Power Stations by N.T.P.C.

2672. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the name of four Super Thermal Power stations which are being set up by the National Thermal Power Corporation in the Central Sector;

(b) what is the progress of work; and

(c) what is the target fixed for their completion and when they are expected to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c). The National Thermal Power Corporation is setting up Super Thermal Power Stations at Singrauli (2000 MW) in UP, Korba (2100 MW) in MP, Ramagundam (2100 MW) in AP and Farakka (planned for 2100 MW with 600 MW presently under execution) in West Bengal.

All possible efforts are being made to ensure the timely execution of these projects and Unit No. 1 of 200 MW of the Singrauli Super Thermal Station has been recently commissioned according to the original schedule. The present target regarding their completion is as follows :

Project	Commissioning of First Unit	Completion of full Station
Singrauli (2000 MW)	Feb., 82 (achieved)	1987-88
Korba (2100 MW)	Jan. 1983	1988-89
Ramagundam (2100 MW)	Feb., 1984	1989-90
Farakka	Jan., 1985	1990-91 (Planned)

Progress made by States in Legal Aid to the Poor

2673. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the legal aid to the poor programme has been introduced in all the States, if not, the names of such States which have adopted this schemes;

(b) the number of persons who got the benefit under the scheme in these States which have adopted the scheme;

(c) the amount earmarked for the said scheme for the year 1981-82; and

(d) the amount disbursed for the period April-December, 1981 on the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) (a) The Government by Notification dated 26th September, 1980 constituted a small High Powered Committee for formulation and implementation of comprehensive legal aid schemes, under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice P. N. Bhagwati Judge of the Supereme Court. The Committee has formulated a Model Scheme. Legal Aid and Advice Schemes have not been introduced on the basis of the Model Scheme in all the States. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi have constituted State Legal Aid & Advice Boards on the basis of the aforesaid Model Scheme. The States of Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry have legal Aid Schemes of their own.

(b) There are State Boards and voluntary organisations in many of the States engaged in the work of legal aid to the indigent. The statistics as to total number of cases taken up by them are not available with the Central Government.

(c) An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs was earmarked for legal aid in the Central Government Budget for the financial year 1981-82.

(d) From April to December 1981, the following grants-in-aid have been disbursed out of the Central Government funds;

		Amount Rs.
1.	Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee, New Delhi	1,00,000
2.	U.P. Legal Aid & Advice Board, Luckow	61,500
3.	Gujarat State Legal Aid Committee Ahmedabad	15,500
4.	Punjab University, Chandigarh.	3,500
		1,80,500

In addition, the following grants-in-aid sanctioned during the year 1980-81 were also disbursed in the month of September, 1981 :—

		Rs.
1.	Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee	25,000
2.	Committee for Advancement of Legal Literacy, Bombay	10,000
3.	Lawyers' Collective Bombay	10,000
4.	U.P. Legal Aid & Advice Board, Lucknow	5,000
		50,000

उत्तर प्रदेश में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए विचाराधीन आवेदन-पत्र

2674. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है ; और

(ग) नए कनेक्शनों के लिए ऐसे आवेदन पत्रों की तारीखें क्या हैं और उन्हें कब तक निपटा दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में दि० 1-2-82 को प्रतीक्षा-सूची में आवेदन-

पत्रों की संख्या 24744 थी। 27 मुख्य एक्सचेंजों का एक्सचेंजवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) प्रतीक्षा-सूची के 24744 आवेदकों के पंजीकरण की तारीखों की संख्या अत्यधिक है और यहां दे पाना सम्भव नहीं है। ये ब्यौरे प्रत्येक एक्सचेंज के प्रतीक्षा सूची रजिस्टर में उपलब्ध हैं तथापि ऊपर (क) में बताए गए मुख्य एक्सचेंजों की सामान्य प्रतीक्षा सूची के निपटान की तारीख अनुबंध में दर्शायी गई है। ऐसी आशा है कि वर्तमान प्रतीक्षा सूची के अधिकांश आवेदकों को छठी योजना के अन्त तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान कर दिए जाएंगे।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य एक्सचेंजों की प्रतीक्षा सूची और निपटान की तारीखें

क्रम सं०	एक्सचेंज	1-1-82 की प्रतीक्षा सूची	सामान्य प्रतीक्षा सूची के निपटान की तारीख
1.	**लखनऊ टेलीफोन प्रणाली**		
	(i) कैसर बाग	1761	30-7-79
	(ii) चन्दरलोक	480	27-9-78
	(iii) चौक	138	14-7-80
	(iv) आलम बाग	412	9-3-79
2.	**कानपुर टेलीफोन प्रणाली**		
	(i) माल रोड	2174	25-1-79
	(ii) बेनाझावर	1499	22-11-79
	(iii) लाजपतनगर	639	25-1-79
	(iv) सर्वोदयनगर	55	18-3-81
	(v) किदवईनगर	335	16-11-79
3.	आगरा	2090	25-4-78
4.	वाराणसी	1749	12-1-78
5.	अलीगढ़	523	11-9-78
6.	इलाहाबाद (स्ट्राउजर)	352	26-7-79
	इलाहाबाद (क्रासवार)	831	6-4-79
7.	बरेली	853	16-8-78
8.	देहरादून	972	20-12-78
9.	फिरोजाबाद	124	14-4-79
10.	गोरखपुर	277	13-1-79
11.	हलद्वानी	84	6-2-81
12.	हरिद्वार	46	1-9-81
13.	झांसी	180	6-9-79
14.	मथुरा	563	10-6-78
15.	मेरठ	1745	18-2-77
16.	मुरादाबाद	1319	2-4-78
17.	मुजफ्फर नगर	272	27-7-79
18.	सहारनपुर	1216	14-3-77
19.	शाहजहांपुर	153	10-6-78
	योग :	20841	

Setting up Petro-Chemical Complex in Bharuch District

2675. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Central Government have given their clearance to the Gujarat Government to set up third Petro-Chemical Complex in Bharuch District ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Government have decided in principle to set-up a gas based Petro-chemical Complex at Kavas in

Surat District. The agency to implement this petro-chemical complex is yet to be decided.

T.V. Sets for Rural Population of Gujarat

2676. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government propose to provide Television sets in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for relaying educational and cultural programmes for the Rural Population of Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the Sixth Plan period it is proposed to set up a 10 KW transmitter at Rajkot under INSAT Scheme. VHF TV sets would be provided in its service area and direct reception sets in the districts of Rajkot, Jamnagar and Junagarh which are beyond the coverage of terresterial transmitter.

Publication of AIR Journals in regional languages

2679. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio is publishing some journals in different regional languages ;

(b) if so, the names of these journals ;

(c) whether any Journal in Oriya language is published or proposed to be published ; and

(d) if so, the details about its name and the year of its publication ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Akashvani, Awaz, Betar Jagat, Akashi, Nabhovani, Vani, Vanoli and India Calling.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

NTPC Projects with Foreign Collaboration

2680. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that some National Thermal Power Corporation projects of the country are expected to be started in collaboration with some foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the names of the National Thermal Power Corporation Project proposed to be started with foreign collaboration ;

(c) the names of the foreign countries which have offered financial aid to help those National Thermal Power Corporation projects ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union is going to finance a National Thermal Power Corporation project of Madhya Pradesh (Waidhan Thermal Power Corporation) ; and

(e) if so, the progress made so far in implementing the programme of that project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The Indo-Soviet Technical Co-operation Agreement of December,

1980 provides inter-alia for a credit of 520 million rubbles for the financing of Soviet assistance for the projects identified in the agreement. These include the setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station based on the Nigahi Block of mines of the Singrauli region. According to the Feasibility Report prepared by the National Thermal Power Corporation for the setting up of the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station at Waidhan in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh, Stage-I of the Project comprising of 1260 MW (6 x 210 MW) and associated transmission lines would cost Rs. 1110.42 crores. The Soviet Union have indicated the availability of credit upto 400 million rubbles (Rs. 300 crores) under the Indo-Soviet Technical Cooperation of December, 1980 for financing the scope of Soviet supplies for the project. The feasibility report has been granted techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority and is being processed for an investment decision by Government.

Offers of assistance for the Thermal power programme of the country have been received from some other countries also like UK, Italy, Canada, Japan, West Germany etc.

Power Projects being set-up with West German Aid

2681. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the power projects under installation with West Germany aid ;

(b) the total amount given by West Germany for those power projects ;

(c) whether technical know-how has been extended by West Germany also ; and

(d) the progress made so far in the completion of those power projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Two projects, namely, Trombay Thermal Power Station (500 MW) and Neyveli Second Power Station (630 MW) presently under installation are receiving West German aid.

In addition commitments have also been made by the FRG authorities for Korba Super Thermal Power Station (one 500 MW Turbo Generating Set) and Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station (two 500 MW Turbo Generating Sets) but specific agreements are yet to be signed.

(b) A total of DM 639 Million has been given/committed by FRG so far. Out of this, specific agreement for the fourth tranche of loan amounting DM 58 million for the Neyveli Second Power Station is yet to be signed.

(c) Technical assistance is also extended by the FRG authorities in the power development programme by way of training of personnel and services of experts etc.

(d) the projects are under various stages of execution. Their commissioning schedules are as under:—

Name of Project	Commissining Schedule
Trombay Thermal Power Station	1982-83
Neyveli Second Power Station	1984-85

Proposal for Returning Farms at Sindri to F.P.D.I.L.

2682. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of farms in Sindri (Dhanbad-Bihar) owned by the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation and

the details of the production and experiments going on there ;

(b) number of staff in the Agronomy Division at Sindri and the actual work being done there ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is actually no production in the farm and no work by the Agronomy Division ;

(d) whether this Wing was previously with the Planning and Development Division, Sindri (now F.P.D.I.L.) when there used to be good performance ;

(e) if so, whether it is proposed to be returned to the F.P.D.I.L. for revival ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The gross area of farms in Sindrri (Dhanbad-Bihar) owned by the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd., is 100 acres. The farm is mainly used for undertaking field experiments, observation trials and demonstrations. Part of the farm is used for general cropping like Paddy, Wheat, Mustard, Potato, Arhar, Horticultural Crops etc. The experiments undertaken there include soil test crop response calibration studies, crop sequence and fertilizer application etc.

(b) 195. Field and laboratory experiments are being carried out. Side by side soil testing laboratories are operating. New projects like control of brown plant hopper in rise, Calibration of crop response with soil test values, increasing the efficiency of nitrogen (15N) etc., sponsored under Indo-British Fertilizer Education Project have been taken up at Sindri.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f). Prior to the reorganization of the Fertilizer Corporation of India this establishment was with its Planning and Development Wing. It was placed under Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd., when Fertilizer Corporation of India was reorganized with effect from Ist April, 1978. The organization is reported to be functioning satisfactorily. There is no proposal to transfer it to Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Ltd. (FPDIL). Besides, this is a part of the fertilizer promotional set-up of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. in Bihar and if this organization is delinked, many services including the soil testing service rendered to the farmers through it in Bihar may be adversely affected.

Catalysts produced by F.P.D.I.L. Sindri

2683. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply to USQ No. 5116 given on 22nd December, 1981 regarding Catalysts produced by F.P.D.I.L., Sindri and to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that technical suitability of the F.P.D.I.L. catalysts compared to that of the UCIL was referred to Adviser (Fertilizers) to the Ministry, if so, the details of the Adviser's report ;

(b) whether it is a fact that procedural irregularities in giving tenders were committed by the Sindri Unit in buying catalysts from the UCIL ; and

(c) if so, steps taken on that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) while the performance of Fertilizer (Planning & Development) India Ltd.,'s (FPDIL) Co-shift conversion catalyst in the Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation

of India Ltd., (FCI) was examined by the Ministry, no comparison of its performance with that of the United Catalysts India Ltd. (UCIL) catalyst was carried out.

(b) The FCI have reported that the condition of the then existing catalyst was deteriorating very fast and there were indications that the catalyst could fail at any time. The FCI therefore processed the case without waiting for the last date for receipt of the offers. Since there were only two suppliers of the catalyst in the country namely, FPDIL and UCIL, both were contacted and technical and commercial offers received from them were evaluated by F.C.I. F.C.I. finally placed a letter of intent on U.C.I.L. on 15-9-1981. F.C.I. has further reported that no procedural irregularities were committed by the Sindri Unit.

(c) The decision in regard to the use of the catalyst is ultimtely a matter of the technical judgement of the user company.

Expansion of Delhi Telephones

2684. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Telephone system is intended to be expanded and improved and a proposal for providing micro-wave links between various places in the Capital is also under examination ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of proposal are as under:—

(1) The expansion programme envisages addition of 1,29,500 lines in the balance period of 6th plan to the existing capacity of 2,32,900 lines of Delhi Telephone System.

(2) Improvements in the system envisages.

(i) Replacement of old strowger equipment totalling about 20,000 lines by imported modern equipment.

(ii) Introduction of electronic switching systems for Telex, Trunk automatic exchanges and local exchanges.

(iii) Expansion of ducting and pressurisation for underground cable network.

(iv) Tighter supervision and control of maintenance and operation of exchanges.

(3) Feasibility of providing micro-wave links for junctions between exchanges is under examintion.

Supply of Soft Coke to Orissa

2685. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the ceiling limit of supply of soft coke to the State of Orissa ;

(b) the total wagons of soft coke supplied to Orissa in the 1981 calendar year ;

(c) whether it is a fact that soft coke has not been supplied to Orissa as per the ceiling limit ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) what are the steps proposed to be taken by Government to augment the supply of soft coke to the State of Orissa in 1982 calendar year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Ceiling limit fixed by Railways for movement of soft coke to Orissa in 1981 was 250 wagons per month.

(b) in 1981, 539 wagons of soft coke were moved by the Railways to Orissa. Besides, Coal India released about 1200 tonnes of soft coke by road to meet specific demands of Orissa.

(c) and (d). There were shortfalls in supply of soft coke to Orissa due to inadequate availability of wagons for transportation of this commodity.

(e) Coal India is keeping in touch with Railways at all operating levels to maximise the movement of coal by railway wagons, which is expected to reach an all time record in 1981-82. Besides, the movement of coal by Railways is also monitored at the highest level by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

उत्तर प्रदेश में डामर (विटूमन) की मांग

2686. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 1981-82 में कितनी मात्रा में विटूमन की मांग की और 1982-83 के लिए उसकी आवश्यकता कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश को अपेक्षित मात्रा में डामर सप्लाई कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए राज्य को 1.80 लाख मीट्रिक टन विटुमन के आबंटन के लिए मंत्रालय से निवेदन किया गया है। वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए राज्य सरकार से अभी तक कोई ऐसी प्रार्थना मंत्रालय में प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए राज्य को विटुमन की 1.01 लाख मीट्रिक टन की कुल मात्रा आबंटित की गई थी जिसमें से राज्य को जनवरी 1982 तक 0.96 लाख मीट्रिक टन की सप्लाई की जा चुकी है। राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिया गया था कि वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान उनकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रयुंज मात्रा में विटुमन का अतिरिक्त आबंटन करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी। वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए राज्यवार आबंटनों को अभी अन्तिम रूप से निश्चित किया जाना शेष है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में विकास खन्डों का विद्युतीकरण

2687. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों के उन विकास खण्डों के क्या नाम हैं, जिन्हें वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत विद्युतीकरण किए जाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत इन दोनों जिलों

के विद्युतीकरण के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों के विकास खण्डों में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए नीचे लिखी स्कीमें स्वीकृत की हैं :—

अल्मोड़ा जिला		पिथौरागढ़ जिला	
1.	बागेश्वर	1.	वारकोट
2.	भिकिया सेन	2.	वेनीनाग
3.	भासियाचेना	3.	चम्पावत
4.	चोखटिया	4.	धारचूला
5.	धौलादेवी	5.	दिगतारत
6.	द्वारहाट	6.	गंगोलीहट
7.	गरूर	7.	केनालेचीबा
8.	हावलबाग	8.	बोहाघाट
9.	केपकोटे	9.	मुनाकोट
10.	लामगेरा	10.	मुसियारी
11.	साल्ट	11.	पिथौरागढ़
12.	स्यादे		
13.	ताकुला		
14.	टेलीखेत		

1982-83 के दौरान इन विकास खण्डों में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के ब्यौरा का निर्णय राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा किया जायेगा।

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम की स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) में 18,000 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण की परिकल्पना है। जिले बार लक्ष्य राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं।

Indianisation of Foreign Drug Firms

2688. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to reduce the number of foreign companies with more than 40 per cent share holding to 12 only which at present is more than 40 and are engaged in the production of drugs ;

(b) whether with the reduction in share holding, these foreign companies will no longer be under obligation to produce high technology bulk drugs and will also not be able to import technology from their principals ;

(c) whether this dilution of share will make them Indian companies and they will be able to complete in areas which is now being reserved for India companies ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose ensuring that reduction in share holdings of these companies will not affect adversely the development of Indian companies and if so, the precise safeguards proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Details of decisions taken regarding the permissible level of foreign equity in the foreign drug companies have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4487 answered on 10-12-1981.

(b) & (c). Once a foreign company reduces the level of foreign equity participation to 40% or below, it is treated at par with Indian companies for the purpose of industrial licensing under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act and the Drug Policy. Such companies would no longer be

compelled to take up production of high technology bulk drugs only. They can apply for import of technology for manufacture of bulk drugs like other Indian companies.

(d) There are already a number of drug companies with foreign equity of 40% or below. It is premature to venture an opinion whether addition of six more companies will affect the development of Indian companies with no foreign holdings.

Swedish Help for Development of Energy

2689. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:
SHRI B.V. DESAI:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swedish Prime Minister during his recent visit offered to help our country's technology for the development of energy in our country ;

(b) if so, which spheres of energy development will get Swedish help for development ;

(c) whether a suggestion has also been made to initiate North-South dialogue on this subject and if so, what steps have been taken in this regard ; and

(d) whether Sweden had offered to give positive consideration to Indian request for concessionary export credit for energy projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). In the discussions held in connection with the visit of the Swedish Prime Minister to India, the idea of closer cooperation in the field of energy was stressed. There was room for cooperation in the areas relating to hydro and thermal power generation, transmission, energy conservation and new and renewable sources of energy. The possibilities of collaboration in these areas for the mutual benefit of the two countries would be pursued.

(c) A thorough exchange of views took place inter-alia, on the need to launch the North-South dialogue especially in the areas of energy, food and financial flows.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Swedish Prime Minister offered to consider concessionary export credit to finance parts of energy projects in India.

भाषा विशेषज्ञों की नियुक्ति

2690. **श्री दिगम्बर सिंह :**
श्री टी० एस० नेगी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पर्वतीय बोलियों के विकास के लिये नजीबाबाद और लखनऊ केन्द्रों में वरिष्ठ प्रोड्यूसरों को नियुक्त करने का है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर न्यूज रीडरों के ग्रेड अर्थात् 1100-1600 रुपये के समान ग्रेड में भाषा विशेषज्ञों की नियुक्ति पर विचार करने का है ताकि कार्यक्रमों का स्तर बढ़ाया जा सके; और

(ग) विशेषज्ञों और प्रोड्यूसरों की पदोन्नति के लिये क्या प्रावधान है और विभिन्न भाषाओं के विशेषज्ञों की पदोन्नति करने के लिये क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) ग्रेड में पांच वर्ष की सेवा रखने वाले आकाशवाणी के प्रोड्यूसर योग्यता के आधार पर सीनियर प्रोड्यूसर के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए पात्र हैं। वे उप-मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर के पद पर चयन द्वारा पदोन्नति के लिए और मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर के पद पर सीमित चयन द्वारा पदोन्नति के लिए भी पात्र हैं ।

Issue of Commemorative Stamps

2691. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:—

(a) details of commemorative stamps were issued by Government during the period between January, 1980 and January, 1982 ; and

(b) whether these stamps were issued by Government on their own or on the basis of any request from any quarter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Details of commemorative stamps issued by the P & T Department during the period between January, 1980 and January, 1982 and the particulars of the sponsors, both Governmental or otherwise are given in the statement.

Statement

Details of Commemorative Stamps Issued during the period January, 1980 to January, 1982

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of issue	No. of stamps	Denomination (P)	Proposed by
1.	UNIDO Conference	21-1-80	1	100	Secretary, Deptt. of Indl. Devlt.
2.	India-80 (Series)	25-1-80	4	30,50, 100,200	P & T Department.
3.	Institution of Engineers	17-2-80	1	30	Institution of Engineers, Calcutta
4.	Madras Sappers	26-2-80	1	30	Director, Army postal service.
5.	Apiculture Conference	29-2-80	1	100	Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation.
6.	4th World Book Fair	29-2-80	1	30	Dr. Karan Singh, former Minister (Education).
7.	Welthy Fisher	18-3-80	1	30	Sh. Chandra Sekhar, President, Janta Party.
8.	Darul Ulloom Deoband	21-3-80	1	30	Ministry of Education.
9.	K.C. Sen	15-4-80	1	30	Former Addl. Solicitor Genl. of India.

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj	21-4-80	1	30	Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Commemoration Committee & others.
11.	Asian Table Tennis	9-5-80	1	30	Bengal Table Tennis Association.
12.	N.M. Joshi	5-6-80	1	30	Sh. H.N. Bahuguna former Minister (Fin.).
13.	Ulloor S. Parameswara Iyer	6-6-80	1	30	Chief Minister, Kerala and Dr. P.C. Chunder, Former (Edn.)
14.	S.M. Zamin Ali	25-6-80	1	30	All India Universiry of Urdu Teachers Assn. Allahabad.
15.	Helen Kaller	27-6-80	1	30	National Association for Blind, Bombay.
16.	XXII Olympics, Moscow	19-7-80	2	100-280	P & T Department
17.	Prem Chand	31-7-80	1	30	All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, Delhi.
18.	Mother Teresa	27-8-80	1	30	Sh. P.N. Prabhu, Bombay.
19.	The Earl Mountbattan of Burma	28-8-80	1	280	P & T Department.
20.	Scottish Church College	27-9-80	1	35	Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta
21.	Rajah Annamalai Chettiar	30-9-80	1	35	Sh. A. Vallarattan, Journalist, Trivandrum.
22.	Dandi March	2-10-80	2	35,35	Sabarmati Ashram Preservation and Memorial Trust Ahmedabad.
23.	Jayaprakash Naryan	8-10-80	1	35	P & T Department.
24.	Great Indian Bustard	1-11-80.	1	230	Tourism & Wildlife Society of India, Jaipur.
25.	1400 Hijri	3-11-80	1	35	Director, Indian Institute of Islamic Studies, New Delhi.
26.	Children's Day	14-11-80	1	35	P & T Department.
27.	Dhyan Chand	3-12-80	1	35	Sh. Kailash Nath Singh former Minister of (Edu.) U.P.
28.	Centenary of Gold Mining	20-12-80	1	100	Ministry of Steel and Mines.
29.	M.A. Ansari	25-12-80	1	35	P.M's. Office and a number of other sources.
30.	India Government Mint.	27-12-80	1	35	Ministry of Finance.

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Brides of India	30-12-80	4	100,100 100,100	P & T Department.
32.	Mazharul Haque	2-1-81	1	35	Sh. S.R. Ayde, Advocate, Chapra.
33.	St. Stephen's College Delhi	1-2-81	1	35	Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
34.	Gommateshwara	9-2-81	1	100	Devender Kumar Jain, Former Member, Metropolitan Council, Delhi.
35.	G.V. Mavalankar	27-2-81	1	35	Sh. H.V. Kamath, M.P.
36.	Homage to Martyrs	23-3-81	1	35	Sh. Ram Kishan (Ex. Chief Minister, Punjab) Chairman, Shaheed Ardh Shatabdi Samaroh Samiti.
37.	Heinrich Von Stephan	8-4-81	1	100	Universal Postal Union.
38.	International Year of Disabled Persons	20-4-81	1	100	All India Occupational Therapist's Association, Hyderabad.
39.	Tribes of India		4		P & T Department.
	Bhil	30-5-81		100	
	Dhandami Maria	30-5-81		100	
	Khaimngann Naga	30-5-81		100	
	Toda	30-5-81		100	
40.	Conservation of Forests	15-6-81	1	100	World Wildlife Fund India.
41.	Nilmoni Phooken	22-6-81	1	35	Assam Sahitya Sabha & Shri Dinesh Goswami, M.P.
42.	Sanjay Gandhi	23-6-81	1	35	Bhargava Philatelic Society, Lucknow & others
43.	SLV-3	18-7-81	1	100	Secretary, Deptt. of Space.
44.	IX Asian Games Delhi-1982	28-7-81	2	100,100	Organising Committee, IXth Asian Games, Delhi.
45.	Flowering Trees	1-9-81	4	35,50, 100,200	Friends of Trees, Ahmedabad.
46.	World Food Day	16-10-81	1	100	Ministry of Agriculture/ F.A.O.
47.	Butterflies	20-10-81	4	35,50, 100,200	P & T Department.
48.	Bellary Raghava	31-10-81	1	35	Raghava Centenary Committee (through Foreign Minister & others).
49.	Mahar Regiment	5-11-81	1	35	Chief of Army Staff.
50	Children's Day	14-11-81	1	35	P & T Department.

1	2	3	4	5	6
51.	IX Asian Games, Delhi-1982	19-11-81	1	100	Organising Committee IX Asian Games, Delhi
52.	K.P. Jayaswal	27-11-81	1	35	Govt. of Bihar.
53.	Solidarity with the People of Palestine	29-11-81	1	100	Ministry of External Affairs.
54.	Indian Navy	4-12-81	1	35	Naval Headquarters.
55.	Henry Heras	14-12-81	1	35	Heras Institute of Indian History and Culture.
56.	IOCOM Cable	24-12-81	1	100	Director General, Overseas Communications Service.
57.	5th. World Cup Hockey	29-12-81	1	100	Organising Secretary 5th World Hockey (Men Bombay).
58.	IX Asian Games, Delhi, 1982	30-12-81	1	100	Organising Committee IX Asian Games, Delhi.
59.	100 Years of Telephone Services	28-1-82	1	200	General Manager, Madras Telephones, Madras.

Amount to be spent on Kallada Power Generation Scheme during 6th Plan

2692. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Miniser of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is total amount proposed to be spent on the Kallada Power Generation Scheme in the Sixth Plan period ; and

(b) whether the project has started working and when the project is expected to be completed, with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Rupees Eleven Crores will be spent on Kallada Power Generation Scheme in VIth Plan.

(b) Preliminary works are being commenced. Project is expected to be commissioned during the VIth Plan.

Completion of Tenure of certain State Assemblies

2693. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where Assembly elections are due in the year, 1982 ?

(b) progress so far made for their elections ;

(c) whether it is a fact that elections would be held before the Assembly tenures expire ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and West Bengal.

(b) According to the information obtained from the Election Commission the electoral rolls in the said States have been revised with 1st January, 1982 as the qualifying date. The revised rolls for the State of Himachal Pradesh were finally published on 1st February, 1982. As per the Commission's programme, rolls in Haryana were also pubished on 1st March, 1982. The revised rolls in Nagaland are to be published on 31st March, 1982. Steps are being taken by the Commission to publish the rolls finally in the State of West Bengal.

(c) and (d). The Election Commission will take all necessary steps to hold the elections before the expiry of the term of the existing Assemblies in the said States, as required under the law. Suitable programme for holding general elections in the said States will be considered by the Commission at the appropriate time.

STD Facilities from Delhi/New Delhi to Jalpaiguri, Siliguri and Cooch Behar

2694. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide STD facilities from Delhi/New Delhi to Siliguri, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Delhi is already having STD facility with Siliguri. It is proposed to extend the facility to Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) Cooch Behar is proposed to be connected with the Trunk Automatic Exchange at Siliguri which is under installation. Jalpaiguri also is planned to be connected with Siliguri Trunk Auto Exchange after conversion of the existing exchange from manual to auto exchange.

Appointment of Whole-time Correspondent by AIR

2695. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the appointment of a large number of whole-time correspondents to augment the news gathering system of All India Radio ;

(b) if so, what is the basic idea of the establishment of such system ;

(c) when such proposal is expected to be implemented ; and

(d) the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). News broadcasts of A.I.R. have to convey information regarding development and progress to all parts of the country, including the interior. Purely, on the basis of the news input received from the news agencies, A.I.R. will not be able to achieve this objective. The need to make AIR's News Units increasingly self-reliant is indicated. This may require increasing the number of AIR's regular Correspondents in a phased manner. An outline scheme has been drawn up which is yet to be considered and decided.

Accident in Lodna Colliery under BCCL

2696. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any accident in the Lodna Colliery under the BCCL in the last week of January, 1982 ;

(b) if so, details of the accident, together with detailed reasons of the accident and loss of lives if any ;

(c) whether any enquiry was ordered into the said accident ; and

(d) if so, the findings of the said enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). An accident occurred on 30-1-1982 at Lodna due to the fall of shale roof resulting in the death of one trammer and serious injuries to the Overman and the Mining Sirdar.

(c) and (d). While statutory enquiry by D.G.M.S. is separately in progress, a Departmental Enquiry by the Company into the accident has since been completed. According to the findings of the Deprtmental Enquiry, the roof shale which fell down was supported by five props and was also tested by the Overman and the Mining Sirdar. After the fall, it was found that the roof was not well bedded. There was also no reason for the deceased to be present there. Nobody has been held responsible for this accident according to the preliminary enquiry report of the company.

Delayed Billing by D.E.S.U.

2697. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the portion titled "Pay later" published in the Indian Express of 28th December, 1981 under the heading "Monday Diary" and state:

(a) the reasons for not billing thousands of old Delhi residents periodically ;

(b) whether the reason of inordinate delay is due to computerisation or incompetence of DESU ;

(c) what is the maximum amount of electricity bills permissible to fall in arrears under the Electricity Act ;

(d) steps taken to ensure that upto-date bills are prepared and issued to all consumers for payment including Delhi Cantonment consumers ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). D.E.S.U. has reported that there has been some dislocation in their billing system, mainly due to inherent teething troubles involved in change over of the system from manual to computer billing. In order to cover up the billing gap, four month bills are issued instead of bimonthly bills, giving 7 to 10 days' time for making the payment. On specific request, consumers are allowed to make payment in two equal monthly instalments. Disconnection of supply is resorted to only in the event of non-payment of the bills in spite of the service of a notice to this effect upon the consumer. The billing system of D.E.S.U. is in the process of normalisation.

(c) there is no specific provision in the Act to that effect.

(d) and (e). The billing system of DESU is in the process of normalisation. As far as the Cantonment consumers are concerned, it is reported that bills are being prepared once in two months and are being issued to the consumers regularly.

SC & ST Inspectors of Post Offices/ RMS

2698. SHRI BHEEKABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Inspectors of Post offices/RMS in each Postal Circle in the P. & T. Department ;

(b) what is the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as mentioned at (a) above, in the Postal Wing ;

(c) what is Governments policy to give adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in the P. & T. Department (Postal Wing) ;

(d) is there any proposal to arrange special examination for the posts of Inspectors of Post Offices/RMS exclusively for SC/ST to give them representation ; and

(e) the total number of posts at (a) above de-reserved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNINATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) & (d). Promotion to the cadre of Inspector Post Offices/Inspector Railay Mail Service is made through a competitive examination. Representation to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officials working in the P. & T. Department is given in respect of promotional posts including Inspector Post offices/Inspector Railway Mail Service, in accordance with the general orders issued by the Government. A lower qualifying standard for SC/ST candidates of 33% in each paper and 38% in aggregate as against 40% in each paper and 45% in aggregate for other community candidates has been prescribed for Inspectors of Post Offices/Inspectors Railway Mail Service Examination so as to facilitate their recruitment in adequate number against the reserved vacancies. In case adequate number of SC/ST candidates do not qualify even according to the prescribed lower standard, it has been recently decided that the cases of failed candidates should be reviwed on the basis of confidential reports, overall performance in the examination etc., by a Committee of senior officers so as to assess their suitability/ unsuitability. This measure has been taken to ensure that required number of SC/ST candidates are available and in view of this, it is felt, that there is no need to arrange for special examination for the purpose, at present.

(e) information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SC & ST Junior Engineers/Assistant Engineers in P & T Department

2699. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Junior Engineers/Assistant Engineers in the Civil Wing of P & T Department ;

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Tribes of Junior Engineers/ Asistant Engineers in the Civil Wing of P & T Deptt. ;

(c) the total number of posts dereserved by the Civil Wing in the grade of Junior Engineers/Assistant Engineers in that wing ;

(d) what is Government's policy to give full representation to SC & ST employees in the P & T Civil Wing in the above mentioned categories of staff ; and

(e) the reason why adequate representation has not been given to S/Cs

and S/Ts as per rules of Government in the above mentioned categoris of staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Problems faced by Ramagundam and Talcher Fertilizer Plants and setting up Coal based Fertilizer Plant at Sindri

2700. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the progress made in tackling the problems of coal-based fertilizer plants at Ramagundam and Talcher in the last three months ;

(b) whether there is some improvement in capacity utilisation in the same period ; if so, facts in details with month-wise break-up for November, December (1981) and January (1982) ;

(c) whether with the stabilisation of coal based plants at Ramagundam and Talcher, such plants would be established in Sindri and other coal bearing areas of Eastern India ;

(d) if so, facts in details ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The following progress has been made in the last three months to overcome the problems at Ramagundam and Talcher fertilizer plants:

(i) In order to prevent corrosion and choking in the raw gas pipe and raw gas cooler 'NO Removal System' has been installed and commissioned both at Ramagundam and Talcher ;

(ii) A study has been undertaken by the Technical Study Group appointed by the Government to carry out a thorough survey of these plants, and identify their deficiencies and suggest remedies.

(b) The capacity utilisation of these plants for the months of November, 1981, December, 1981 and January, 1982 is as follows:—

	Percentage capacity Utilisation	
	Talcher	*Ramagundam*
November, 81	42.97	43.75
December, 81	22.57	17.16
January, 82	31.31	50.64

(c) to (e). The Ramagundam and Talcher plants have not yet stabilized. The question of setting up of new coal based fertilizer plant either at Sindri or elsewhere, could be considered only after adequate experience becomes available from sustained operation of the Ramagundam and the Talcher fertilizer plants.

Employees Working at Sindri Fertilizers Plant

2701. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the present strength of the employees of the Sindri Unit of the F.C.I. as on Ist January, 1982, with category-wise and plant-wise break-up in details ;

(b) estimated requirement of manpower if only Sindri Modernisation Plant operates at Sindri ;

(c) whether it is a fact that with the closure and sale of old coal-based plant there remains no scope for any

recruitment for the coming ten years even to make up the depletion in strength due to normal recruitment ;

(d) whether this has created great frustration and unemployment problem at Sindri ; and

(e) if so, facts in details and steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The information is given in the enclosed statement:

(b) Number of employees directly required for running the Sindri Modernization plant is 758. This does not take into account the manpower requirements for the infrastructure facilities and services as no separate study was conducted in this regard.

(c) to (e). The old coal based fertilizer plant at Sindri was closed down as it had outlived its life and became unsafe to operate. A modern fuel oil based fertilizer plant was set up in its place. This has resulted in some surplus manpower. Till this surplus manpower is absorbed, there is no scope for any recruitment from outside.

Statement

Statement showing the number of Employees as on 1-1-1982 in Sindri Unit with Category-wise and Plant-wise Break-up

Category of Post	*Men in Position*		
	Production plants	*Maintenance*	*Power House*
Chief Engineer	2	5	1
Addl. Chief Engineer	3	6	1
Dy. Chief Engineer	8	13	1
Asstt. Chief Engineer	11	37	7
A.P.M./A.P.E.	56	68	8
Jr. Engineer/Asstt. Foreman	116	107	32
Senior Operators/Senior Technician	249	221	36
Operator/Technician	707	1101	311
Helper/Mazdoors	1255 (in all the three divisions)		

Note:— (i) Besides the above, another 142 Helper/Mazdoors are in position in other Departments.

(ii) The above figures are of plants only. They do not include the strength in the Departments like Materials Management, Finance, Personnel, Medical, Technical Services, Chemical Control, Administration, Training, Public Relations, Industrial Engg. and other Miscellaneous Office/Sections.

Manufacture of Advanced Equipment for Telephones By Indian Companies

2702. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any agreement with any foreign country or company to have advanced technological know-how and the instruments for telephones, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) how many Indian Companies have submitted proposals for advanced equipments for telephone in India, together with the names of such companies ;

(c) what action has been taken on their proposals ; and

(d) is it a fact that Indian companies are not allowed or encouraged to manufacture advanced equipments for telephones in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No agreement has been made by any public sector undertaking with a foreign country or company for transfer of advanced technological know how for manufacture of telephone instruments.

(b) The Indian Telephone Industries, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Communications and the Karnataka State Electronics and Development Corporation, a State Government Undertaking have submitted proposals for transfer of know-how for collaborative manufacture of modern telephone instruments.

(c) These proposals are under examination of the Government.

(d) Government have decided that the production of telecommunication equipment would be undertaken only by 100% Public Sector Companies.

Supply of Refinery Products through Pipelines

2703. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many refineries are connected by pipe line for speedy distribution of their products ;

(b) whether there is a proposal to connect Cochin Refinery through pipeline with Coimbatore, Madras or any other cities of the South for speedy supply ; and

(c) if so, when the same is expected to be taken up, at what cost and the expected date of completion of the work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Apart from some refineries having single product pipelines covering short distances, there are six refineries connected with multi-product pipelines for speedy distribution of their products. Besides, the Mathura refinery will also be connected with such a multi-product pipeline.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Delay in Delivery of Mail

2704. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there were undue and long delays in delivery of mails in recent months ; if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(b) is it a fact that mail service in Kerala was paralysed in the months of November and December, if so, the causes for the slow down or complete stoppage of mail service in Kerala State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. There were however, very heavy postings in the recent months on account of X-Mas and New Year greetings and delay on such occasions in some isolated cases is inescapable.

(b) No Sir. The mail services was not paralysed in Kerala. There was, however, some delay in the disposal of seasonal mails during December, 1981 due to heavy postings, shortage of staff and restrictions in overtime payment. The held up mails were cleared subsequently.

Gas connections in Cities

2705. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of pending applications for fuel gas connections in each of the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur as on 31st January, 1982 ;

(b) by when these demands will be cleared ; and

(c) what are the plans to make this facility available in small cities also ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The number of pending applications for LPG (cooking gas) connections as on 1-1-1982 in the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur are as under:—

Delhi	4,03,675
Bombay	2,98,864
Calcutta	52,779
Madras	1,18,686
Kanpur	81,633

(b) with the increased availability of LPG in the country the waiting list for LPG connections is being cleared in a phased manner by the Oil Companies.

(c) The LPG marketing facilities are being extended to all district headquarters in the country and towns having a population of over one lakh. Towns with a population of 50,000 and above are proposed to be covered progressively thereafter.

Suggestions made by Film Federation of India

2706. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism of Government policy by the newly-elected President of the Film Federation of India ;

(b) whether the President of FFI has called for (i) a uniform censorship policy, (ii) reduction in sales tax, and (iii) availability of institutional finance for enterprising film makers ; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government to each of the above points mentioned in the news-item in Times of India (Bombay) dated 1st January, 1982 under the title "Film Censorship lacks Uniformity" ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Government have seen the news-item

in the Times of India (Bombay) dated 1-1-1982 under the title "Film Censorship lacks Uniformity".

As regards uniformity, every effort is made to ensure that there is uniformity and consistency in the application of censorship guidelines to all films in terms of the overall impact of the film. It is, however, impossible to ensure mathematical uniformity in terms of individual scenes as a scene which may not be offensive in the context of a particular film may completely violate the censorship guidelines in a different context in some other film.

The question is not clear regarding sales tax. However, levy of tax on sales and purchases of goods effected inside a State is a State subject of taxation. The Administration of Central Sales Tax levied on Inter-State sales of goods has also been entrusted by law to the State Governments who collect and retain the proceeds of this tax. The State Governments have the powers to grant reduction or exemption from this tax also if they consider it necessary to do so in the public interest.

The National Film Development Corporation Ltd., is already giving loans, since inception of erstwhile Film Finance Corporation, to filmmakers for production of films. The National Film Development Corporation Ltd. has also initiated a scheme for 100% finance where filmmakers can concentrate on creative aspects of film making without financial worries.

Import of Telephones Switching Epuipment

2707. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether new electronic switching equipment factories are planned to be set up, if so, the details thereof (including location) ; and

(b) how have Government planned to reduce massive drain of foreign exchange for import of telephone switching equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Two new factories, each with a capacity of 5 lakh lines per annum are planned to be set up. Global tenders for import of technology for this purpose are due to be received by 31-3-1982. The locations of the factories have not yet been decided.

(b) The two new proposed factories each with a capacity of 5 lakh lines per annum have been planned to reduce expenditure in foreign exchange for import of telephone switching equipment.

Narcotic Drug smuggling through Postal Parcels

2708. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Posts and Telegraphs Department has found cases of narcotic drug smuggling through postal parcels ;

(b) if so, how many such cases were found throughout the country during 1980 and 1981 so far ;

(c) the number of cases in which complaints were lodged with the police and the results thereof ; and

(d) whether the Department has alerted all the Postal Parcel Service Personnel on this and if so, the steps taken to trace the smuggling racket ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 415 cases in 1980 and 290 cases in 1981.

(c) and (d). As the post office deals with booking, transmission and delivery of closed and packed articles, any packet or parcel suspected to contain such contraband goods is reported to the appropriate Excise or Customs authorities for taking necessary action under the law.

Price of Newsprint

2709. SHRI CHING WANG KONYAK:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the rise in the price of imported newsprint from 1979 till todate ; and

(b) whether any study had been made of cost of various inputs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The High-Sea-Sale price of imported newsprint of 48.8 GSM (Grams per sq. metre) has increased from Rs. 3,470/- per tonne in January-March, 1979 to Rs. 5,960/- per tonne in the present quarter, i.e. January-March, 1982.

(b) No such study has been made recently. However, one of the terms of reference of the Press Commission relates to the examination of 'Economics of the newspaper Industry ; news print, printing machinery and other inputs for newspapers'. The present term of the Commission is upto 31st March, 1982 and the report of the Commission is expected by that date.

ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता और उसके लिए संसाधन

2710. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1950 में 2300 मेगावाट बिजली उत्पादित की गई थी;

(ख) इस समय मेगावाट में बिजली की कुल कितनी मात्रा उत्पादित हुई है और इसमें से ताप पन, बिजली और परमाणु ऊर्जा की अलग-अलग कितने मेगावाट मात्रा उत्पादित की गई; और

(ग) इस समय देश में बिजली की आवश्यकता कितनी है और यह आवश्यकता कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी और इस प्रयोजन के लिए किन संसाधनों का उपयोग किया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) देश में वर्ष 1950 में प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता 2300 मेगावाट थी इसमें से यूटिलिटीज की क्षमता 1712.52 मेगावाट और गैर-यूटिलिटीज की क्षमता 587.85 मेगावाट थी ।

(ख) देश में यूटिलिटीज की वर्तमान प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता 31317 मेगावाट है । इसमें से जल विद्युत संयंत्रों की क्षमता 12171 मेगावाट, ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों की क्षमता 18286 मेगावाट और न्यूक्लीय संयंत्रों की क्षमता 860 मेगावाट है । वर्तमान में उपरोक्त क्षमता में से कुल 17750 मेगावाट की उच्चतम क्षमता राज्य द्वारा पूरी की जा रही है ।

(ग) वर्तमान में देश की ऊर्जा सम्बन्धी कुल आवश्यकता प्रतिदिन लगभग 394 मिलियन यूनिट है । आशा की जाती है कि छठी योजना के अन्त तक, समस्त देश में, मांग और सप्लाई में सन्तुलन हो जाएगा ।

Setting up Caprolactum Project by F.A.C.T.

2711. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposal for setting up a 50,000 tonnes per annum caprolactum project at Udyogamandal by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited ;

(b) if already a decision has been taken, what is the total amount of investment proposed to be made on the scheme and when the scheme will be started ; and

(c) if no decision has been taken, the reasons therefor and the time by which a decision will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The proposal for setting up a 50,000 tonnes per annum caprolactum project at Udyogamandal unit of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited is being processed for an investment decision by Government. The decision of the Government is expected to be taken soon.

Quantum of Supply from D.V.C. to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

2712. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the quantum of supply from the D.V.C. to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for the last three months, month-wise ;

(b) whether this supply is below the quantum agreed to by D.V.C. to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation ;

(c) what are the reasons for the low supply of electricity ;

(d) what are the steps taken by Government to ensure full quantum of supply from D.V.C. ; and

(e) if no steps have been taken, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In the last three months, i.e. December, 1981, January, 1982 and February, 1982, D.V.C. supplied to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation 42.239 MU. 37.855 MU. and 36.390 MU respectively ;

(b) and (c). The maximum contracted load of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is 105 MVA at a generation level of 800 MW or above in D.V.C. There is, however, provision for regulating the supply at lower level to the C.E.S.C. depending on the reduced level of generation in the D.V.C. System.

(d) D.V.C's generation has increased by 50% since mid 1980. Moreover, D.V.C's installed capacity is being augmented. D.V.C's supply to C.E.S.C. during the period in question was 49% and 34% higher than that during the corresponding periods of 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(e) Does not arise.

Allocation for West Bengal Power Project

2713. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government allocate any grant or assistance to the power projects of West Bengal ;

(b) if so, facts thereof and the basis of allocation ; and

(c) what are the amounts allocated to various power projects of West Bengal (project-wise) since 1979 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission does not separately allocate any grant or assistance specifically to any sector of development of the State. The Central Assistance is given for the State Plan as a whole based on the formula approved by the N.I.C. and is not related to any specific head of development.

(c) A statement showing the allocation of outlays for various power generation projects in West Bengal for the Annual Plans 1979-80, 1980-81, and 1981-82 is attached. The outlays for the Annual Plan 1982-83 are yet to be finalised.

Statement

Name of the Scheme	*Allocation for 1979-80*	*Allocation for 1980-81*	*Allocation for 1981-82*
		(*Rs. in crores*)	
Approved and On-going			
1. Jaldhaka St. II (2 x 4)	1.90	1.90	1.92
2. Kurseong St. II	—	0.14	—
3. Rammam St. II (4 x 12.5)	3.00	2.50	3.00
4. Augmentation of Kurseong St. I (Fazi)	0.15	0.18	0.02
5. Santaldih (4 x 120)	5.00	3.60	1.50
6. Bandel Unit V (210)	13.00	12.00	8.00
7. Kolaghat (3 x 210)	41.00	47.00	48.00
8. Bandel Renovation	0.75	0.95	0.75
9. D.P.L. Extn. (1 x 110)	7.00	11.30	12.00
10. Titagarh (4 x 60)	6.75	9.00	8.30
11. Diesel Schemes (Old) (2 x 3.5)	0.04	0.04	0.04
12. Gas Turbine (5 x 20)	4.00	—	—
Sub-Total:	82.59	88.61	83.53
New Schemes:			
1. Kolaghat Extn. (3 x 210)	—	10.00	20.00
2. Other new Schemes	—		
3. Renovation of existing units of power plant of D.P.L.	—	—	1.00
Sub-Total:	—	10.00	21.00
G. Total :	82.59	98.61	104.53

Power Generation by Private Parties

2714. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to allow private parties to set up power units to augment the power availability in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details including latest position and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). At present the role of private sector as utility in the field of power generation is governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. The Resolution does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately owned units or the possibility of the State securing co-operation of private enterprises in the establishment of new units when the national interest so requires. Some proposals are under consideration.

Violation of the M.R.T.P. Act by Companies

2715. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies against whom action is pending for violation of the M.R.T.P. Act for the last three years ;

(b) the nature of offences against them ; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the disposal of these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (c). It is presumed that the reference in the question is to those cases where the Central Government has already come to the prima facie conclusion about the violation of the M.R.T.P. Act and has taken action to initiate proceedings in a court of law. A statement containing details of such cases is attached.

Statement

Details of the cases and names of companies in and against whom action is pending for violation of the M. R. T. P. Act for the last three years

S. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of offence/ Section of the M.R. T.P. Act violated	Pending since when	Steps taken/ pending action
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Godrej Soaps Ltd.	Establishment of a new undertaking without prior approval/Section 22.	22-8-80	The prosecution, even before it could be filed in the Court, had been stayed by the High Court of Delhi on 31-10-80 pending disposal of a writ petition filed by the company challenging contemplated prosecution.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	M/s. K.C.P. Ltd.	Effecting substantial expansion without prior approval/ Section 21.	1-10-81	Prosecution filed has been stayed by the High court of Delhi on 19-11-81, on a writ petition filed by the company.
3.	M/s. Kulittalai Cane Farms Pvt. Ltd.,	Failure to register the undertaking Section 26.	4-7-78	Proceedings before the Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi, have been Adjourned to 27-3-1982.
4.	M/s. Fibre Glass Pilkington Ltd.	Failure to register the undertaking/Section 26.	30-10-78	Prosecution stayed by the Supreme Court of India on 4-5-1979, pending disposal of appeal filed by the Company under Section 55 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969.
5.	M/s. Rajalakshmi Textiles Processors Pvt. Ltd.	Establishment of a new undertaking without prior approval/Section 22.	1-8-81	Prosecution stayed by the High Court of Delhi on 21-10-81 pending disposal of a writ petition filed by the Company.

Expansion of Streptomycin Plant

2716. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government spent about Rs. 7 crores on the expansion of streptomycin plant to get 180 to 200 tonnes p.a.; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the actual production during the last two years is much less after expansion, when 100 tonnes were achieved prior to expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have approved the expansion of Streptomycin capacity of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited from 85 tonnes per annum to 170 tonnes per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 608.15 lakhs.

(b) The expansion scheme has been completed and trial runs are now under way. The production during the last three years is as follows:

1978-79	100.27 tonnes
1979-80	91.03 tonnes
1980-81	91.01 tonnes

The production during 1979-80 and 1980-81 was lower than production during 1978-79 due to strike in Hindustan Antibiotics Limited in March-May, 1980.

Implementation of National Grid

2717. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the delay in the implementation of national grid ; how many kilometres were supposed to have been laid to complete the national grid and how many kilometres have actually been laid ;

(b) what is the requirement of large size ACSR conductors for the next five years for this purpose and how it will be finanaced ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN). (a) While the Government have accepted in principle, the need for an integrated national electricity system, the mechinics of creating a National Power Grid have to be worked out in consultation with the different State Governments/State Electricity Boards, etc. In this connection, the State Governments/State Electricity Boards have already been requested to furnish their considered views in the matter.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up TV Station at Bhubaneswar

2718. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when is the new T.V. Station at Bhubaneswar going to be set up ; and

(b) what is its cost and what facilities would be available in this complex ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to locate a T.V. Centre at Bhubaneswar. The expenditure estimated at present will be Rs. 191 lakhs.

Power Generation Target and Achievement

2719. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the power generation target of the country for 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) whether the target for 1981-82 has been achieved ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The energy generation target for the year 1981-82 is 122000 MU. It is expected that the target fixed for 1981-82 will be achieved and is likely to be exceeded. The targetted generation for 1982-83 is 132000 MU.

New Connections of LPG in Bombay

2720. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new connections of LPG given in Bombay from January 1980 till January 1982 of (1) Bharat Petro leum and (2) Hindustan Petroleum respectively ; and

(b) the details of the new connections that will be given in future ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) There was no large scale release of cooking gas (LPG) connections in the year 1980 by the Oil Companies, due to the inadequate availability of LPG in the country. The Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPC) has released about one lakh LPG connections in Bombay, between February 1981 and January 1982. The Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPCL) was not able to release any new LPG connections in the city during the period due to the restructuring of their LPG agencies.

(b) About 12,000 new LPG connections are being released in the city by the HPCL. The company plants to release another 50,000 new cooking gas connections in Bombay during 1982-83. Similar information in respect of the BPCL is not readily available.

Supply of Cooking Gas through Pipeline in Bombay

2721. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Central Government are considering supplying cooking gas (LPG) in Bombay through pipeline instead of cylinders ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Incomplete Greeting Telegrams

2722. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that there are frequent cases of Greeting Telegrams being received by people without Greeting Number being translated into words (message) ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent this occurrence ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No Sir. It is not true that there are frequent cases of Greeting Telegrams being delivered without decoding. However, there were only 23 complaints of such nature out of 1581861 Greeting Telegrams delivered during last six months.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up Autonomous Board for P & T Department

2723. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Autonomous Board for the P & T Department to bring about improved efficiency in the services ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal before the Government to set up an Autonomous Board for the P & T Department.

The Posts and Telegraphs Board was set up in December, 1959, under the Ministry of Communications (then Ministry of Transport and Communications--Department of Communications and Civil Aviation). The financial and administrative powers of the P & T Board have been revised from time to time for effective management of the Posts and Tele-communications services.

Freedom of Press

2724. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:—

(a) whether threat to freedom of press has recently increased ; and

(b) steps taken to ensure the freedom of press ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government firmly believe in the freedom of the press. An autonomous, statutory body, the Press Council of India, has also been set up to, *inter-alia*, preserve the freedom of the press.

Pending Telephone Bills

2725. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amounts of arrears in respect of telephone bills are pending against various Departments/Ministries and big industrial Houses ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) steps proposed to recover the dues ; and

(d) the details regarding the outstanding dues from private subscribers continuing since last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). In the records of the P & T Department Telephone subscribers are grouped under the following four categories:—

(i) Central Government (other than Defence) ;

(ii) State Government ;

(iii) Defence ;

(iv) Private (including industrial Houses).

The amounts outstanding as on 1-12-1981 in respect of bills issued upto 31-8-1981 were as follows:—

	(*Figures in crores of Rs.*)
Central Govt.	1.10
State Govt.	1.62
Defence	1.14
Private	16.60
Total:	20.46

During the period from 1-4-1976 to 31-8-1981 the Department had issued bills to the extent of Rs. 2565 crores, whereas the amount outstanding on 1-12-1981 (including the arrears for earlier years) was Rs. 20.46 crores which is less than 1% of the amount billed.

(c) The usual procedures for recovery of outstanding as prescribed in the Departmental rules viz., reminding the subscribers on phone for payment, resorting to disconnection of phones if payments are not received, persuading the subscribers to settle dues through personal contacts and litigation wherever possible and necessary are resorted to. In case of Govt. dues, various departments of Central Govt. and State Govt. have been approached at high levels for clearance of dues.

(d) the amount of outstanding dues from private subscribers as on 1-7-78 for bills issued upto 1977-78 was Rs. 827,90 lakhs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 351.38 lvkhs was collected during the subsequent three years, leaving a balance of Rs. 476.52 lakhs as on 31-7-1981.

देवली और साधूपुर में हरिजनों पर किये गये अत्याचारों के दृश्यों का दूरदर्शन पर दिखाया जाना

2726. **श्री वयाराम शाक्य** : क्या सचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देवली और सादूपुर में हरिजनों पर किये गये अत्याचारों के दृश्यों को दूरदर्शन पर दिखाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे :) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) देवली और साधूपुर में हुई दोनों घटनाओं को दूरदर्शन द्वारा टेलीकास्ट किए गए समाचार बुलेटिनों में और समाचार डायरी में भी विधिवत् कवर किया गया था ।

Engagement of Foreign Oil Companies for production in Oilfields

2727. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two bidders one from the US Company and other from Holland are the only bidders for ONGC's Global Tender for early production system from Palk Straits oilfield ;

(b) if so, whether SBM has indicated its willingness to finance the entire project on its own and recover the costs and fees from out of production ;

(c) whether both the companies have offered more or less similar production system ;

(d) whether Union Government have taken any final decision in this regard ; and

(e) if not, by what time final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir. The ONGC had invited offers for a conceptual design for an early production system. In all thirteen offers have been received, including from indigenous parties.

(b) and (c). The offers invited by the ONGC were only in the

nature of an enquiry to know the various types of alternatives available for conceptualising a suitable Early Production System, which can be adopted by the ONGC. Based on the conceptual system finalised by the ONGC priced offers will be invited separately after study of the environmental details and soil data for the Palk Bay off shore area.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. The question for a decision by the Government will arise only after the ONGC finalises and submits its proposal to the Government.

डाक और तार विभाग द्वारा बान्दा जिले को पिछड़ा-क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाना

2728. **श्री राम नाथ दुबे** : क्या **संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बान्दा जिले को डाक और तार विभाग ने वहां की जनता को विभागीय सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से पिछड़ा-क्षेत्र घोषित किया है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त क्षेत्र को केवल दूरसंचार विभाग द्वारा ही पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है अथवा डाक और दूरसंचार दोनों विभागों द्वारा ; और

(ग) यदि उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा और हमीरपुर जिलों को पिछड़ा-क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं किया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) दूर संचार सुविधाओं के उद्देश्य हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले को "पिछड़ा" माना गया है न कि डाक सुविधाओं के विस्तार हेतु ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा और हमीरपुर दोनों जिलों को दूरसंचार सुविधाओं के उद्देश्य हेतु "पिछड़ा" क्षेत्र माना गया है । जहां तक डाक विकास का सम्बन्ध है, डाक सर्किल के अतिरिक्त समूचे देश के लिए अनुरूप आंकड़ों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में उस क्षेत्र में प्रति ग्रामीण डाकघर द्वारा सेवित औसत क्षेत्र और जनसंख्या के आधार पर निश्चित क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन मूल्यांकन किया का जाता है । जिन ग्रामों में डाकघर प्रदान किए गए हैं उनकी प्रतिशतता को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है । बांदा और हमीरपुर जिले 1981-82 के लिए तैयार की गई 'पिछड़े" क्षेत्रों की अनुसूची में नहीं आते हैं । 1982-83 हेतु वार्षिक पुनरीक्षा शीघ्र ही प्रारम्भ की जाएगी ।

Transfer of additional Judges of High Court

2729. PROF. MADHU DANDVATE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUS ICE AND COMPANY AFFATRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many additional Judges of High Courts gave their consent in writing for their transfer to other High Courts in response to the Union Law Ministers' letter to Chief Ministers of different States addressed on 18th March 1981; and

(b) in how many cases the transfers have been effected ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Consent was sought from the Additional Judges to their appointment (under Article 217 of the Constitution) as Permanent Judges to outside High Courts and not to their transfer (as under Article 222 of the Constitution).

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure by O.N.G.C. on Helicopter Service

2730. SHRI A.T. PATIL ; Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure incurred by ONGC/Government on helicopter service between Bombay High base and shore during the last three years with details thereof;

(b) whether it is possible to assign this work to Indian Agencies and whether such agencies are available ; and

(c) if not, whether the work can be assigned to I.A.F. to save huge foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Expenditure divided between IAF and Private charter companies is as follows :

Rs. in lakhs

	IAF	Private Charters
1978-79	90	115
1979-80	99	107
1980-81	120	205

(b) and (c). For engaging private charters ONGC invite tenders by advertising in leading newspapers. Contracts are awarded to the lowest technically acceptable tenderer. There is no bar to an Indian Agency being awarded the work in case it can meet the technical requirements and the rate is competitive. OIL has chartered helicopters from Indian Parties. Part of the work has already been assigned to IAF. Further acquisition of helicopters is pa nned for increasing the role of the IAF.

Amendment to MRTP Act on Sachar Committee Report

2732. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI ; Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sachar Committee's recommendations on checking the MRTP Act from becoming counter-productive have been examined by Government;

(b) the decision taken on the Committee's proposals;

(c) what steps Government propose to take for expedition clearance of investment proposals of MRTP Companies;

(d) whether Government propose to introduce amendments to the MRTP Act and the Companies Act; and

(e) if so, its broad features and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) in regard to amendment of the MRTP Act are under active consideration of the Government.

(c) MRTP Act being an economic legislation with far-reaching implications, the proposals have to be examined in depth from the various connected angles and where necessary, in consultation with other concerned Ministries/Departments. Even so every effort is made to dispose of the cases within the quickest possible time. The pace of clearances during 1981 was much faster as compared to earlier periods.

(d) and (e). The Sachar Committee's recommendations in regard to amendments to the MRTP Act and Companies Act are being examined alongwith other suggestions received in this regard from various Chambers etc. Necessary legislative action will be initiated as soon as Government has taken a final decision in the matter.

Import of Crude Oil from Iraq

2733. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with Iraq for import of crude oil, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken on the offer of additional 1.5 million tonnes of crudeoil by Iraq for the current year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). An agreement has been signed with Iraq for the supply of a quantity of 3.5 million tonnes of crude oil. As per present indications it would not be necessary to take additional crude oil supplies from Iraq.

Increase in Oil Production from On-Shore and Off-shore Fields

2734. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a marked rise in oil production from the on-shore and off-shore fields during 1981-82;

(b) if so, the percentage increase in production over the year in on-shore and off-shore field, separately;

(c) what percentage of the country's requirements will be met therefrom; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the rest of the requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLIUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yer, Sir.

(b) The percentage increase in production of crude oil for the period April, 1981 to January, 1982 over the corresponding period during the year 1980-81 is given below :

In Million tonnes

Area	April, 1980 to January, 1981	April, 1981 to January, 1982	% age Increase Col. (3) over Col. (2)
1	2	3	4
Onshore	4.24	6.84	61.3%
Offshore	3.89	6.25	60.7%
Total	8.13	13.09	61.0%

(c) and (d). Presently, about 50% of the country's demand for crude oil is being met indigenously and the balance is met by import.

Foreign Exchange Earned from Export of Films

2735. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INFORATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the value of raw film imported by Indian producers during the year 1980-81;

(b) what is the quantum of foreign exchange earned by MPEAA by exporting the Indian films ?

(c) the names of Indias films exported during 1981-82; and

(d) what is the foreign exchange earned in respect of export of each film ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Setting up T. V Centre at Sambalpur

2736. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for not constructing a Doordarshan Studio at Sambalpur even though there is a Television Transmission Centre located at Sambalpur;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a permanent Television Centre at Sambalpur; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Under the total INSAT Scheme there is a proposal for setting up a programme production centre at Sambalpur.

अल्कोहल बनाने वाली फर्में

2737. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अल्कोहल/विदेशी इंगलिश शराब बनाने वाली फर्मों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इन फर्मों में से प्रत्येक में कितने कर्मचारी काम करते हैं और मासिक उत्पादन कितना है; और

(ग) सशस्त्र सेनाओं को शराब सप्लाई करने वाली फर्मों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सशस्त्र सेवाओं को प्रति वर्ष कितने मूल्य की शराब सप्लाई की जाती है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी०शिव शंकर) : (क) उन कम्पनियों के नाम, जिन्हें भारत में निर्मित विदेशी शराब (आई. एम. एफ. एल.) और देशी शराब (सी. एल.) के निर्माण के लिए कारोबार चालू रखने के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गये है, अनुबंध-I में दिए गये हैं। [**ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-3523/82**]

(ख) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस सूचना को एकत्रित करने में लगने वाले समय और श्रम लाभप्रद नहीं होंगे।

(ग) सशस्त्र सेनाओं को शराब की सप्लाई करने वाली कम्पनियों के नाम अनुबन्ध-II में दिए गए हैं। (**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-3523/82**) इन कम्पनियों द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान सप्लाई की गई शराब का अनुमानित मूल्य 29.26 करोड है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु इलेक्ट्रोनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की स्थापना

2738. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 में उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु इलेक्ट्रोनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई; और

(ख) किन-किन स्थानों पर इन केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जाएगी ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) जिला राय बरेली में नसीराबाद और दीह में दो 10 लाइनों के एक्सचेंजों की संस्थापना हेतु 77,200 रुपये आबंटित किए गए हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

2739. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 में कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने का विचार है तथा उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान 3,795 और गांवों को विद्युतीकृत किया गया। इससे मार्च 1981 के अन्त तक बिजली की सुविधा प्राप्त करने वाले गांवों की संख्या बढ़कर 42,372 हो गई और प्रतिशतता 37.6 प्रतिशत हो गई।

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान 30.00 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय स्वीकृत किया गया है। राज्य के सामान्य विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 5.38 करोड़ रुपये ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा वित्तपोषित स्कीमों से 11.62 करोड़ रु० और संशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 13.00 करोड़ रुपये इसमें शामिल हैं। उक्त वर्ष के लक्ष्य में उत्तर प्रदेश के 4816 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाना शामिल है।

गैस-सिलिण्डरों के वजन की जांच

2740. **श्री सज्जन कुमार :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सप्लाई किए जाने वाले अधिकांश गैस-सिलिण्डरों में गैस की पूरी मात्रा नहीं होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उपभोक्ताओं को पूरे वजन के सिलिण्डरों की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करके के लिए कभी कोई जांच की है, और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम रहे और यदि नहीं तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) ; (क) मन्त्रालय/तेल कम्पनियों में उपभोक्ताओं को कम वजन वाले एल० पी० जी० (कुकिंग गैस) सिलेण्डरों की सप्लाई करने के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत कभी-कभी प्राप्त होती हैं।

(ख) और (ग) तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपभोक्ताओं को केवल सही वजन वाले और ठीक सीलों वाले एल० पी० जी० सिलेण्डर सप्लाई किये जाते हैं के लिए सभी सम्भव पूर्वोपाय किये गये हैं। एल० पी० जी० सिलेण्डर तेल कम्पनियों के अथवा उनकी सहायक कम्पनियों के बोटलिंग प्लांटों में आटोमेटिक एवं गैर-आटोमेटिक मशीनों में भरे जाते हैं। नागर आपूर्ति मन्त्रालय के माप तोल निदेशालय और निगम इन मशीनों की नियमित रूप से जांच करते हैं और इन पर मोहर लगाते हैं। भरे हुए सिलेण्डरों की आकस्मिक जांच की जाती है और अगर कोई सिलेण्डर कम भरे हुए अथवा खराब होते हैं तो उन्हें अलग कर दिया जाता है। डीलरों द्वारा डिलीवरी किये जाने के समय डीलरों के शो रूमों और गोदामों में जांच भी की जाती है। इन सावधानियों के बावजूद अगर इसी प्रकार की कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा उनकी तत्काल जांच की जाती है। अगर शिकायतें सही पाई जाती हैं तो वितरकों द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं को दिये गये खराब/कम वजन वाले सिलेण्डरों को बदला जाता है।

दिल्ली से अन्य नगरों के लिए डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा

2741. **श्री सज्जन कुमार** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली से किन-किन नगरों के लिए डायल घुमा कर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा विद्यमान है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 के अन्त तक डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की पद्धति से अन्य नगरों को जोड़ने की सरकार की क्या योजना है तथा उससे किन-किन नगरों को जोड़ा जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) (क) इस समय 139 नगर ऐसे हैं जहां के लिए दिल्ली से एस० टी० डी० सुविधा उपलब्ध है। स्थानों के नाम विवरण-I ('0' स्तर पर एस० टी० डी० सेवा) तथा विवरण-II (एस० टी० डी० सेवा स्तर '9' पर) दिए गए हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली के साथ एस० टी० डी० के जरिए निम्नलिखित स्थानों के 1981-82 के दौरान जोड़ने हेतु संस्थापन कार्य प्रगति पर है :—

1. कोटा
2. उदयपुर
3. पांडिचेरी
4. फिरोजपुर

विवरण-I

दिल्ली से (स्तर '0' पर) टी० ए० एक्स सेवा के जरिए जोड़े गए नगरों की सूची

1. आगरा 0562
2. इलाहाबाद 0532
3. अल्लेपी 0477
4. अम्बाला 0171
5. अनन्तपुर 08554
6. अंडाल 03441
7. आरा 06182
8. आसनसोल 0341
9. बड़ौदा 0265
10. बाहुला 03442
11. बंगलौर 0812
12. बारबार 03446
13. बेलगांव 0831
14. बल्लेरी 08382
15. बम्बई 022
16. भुवनेश्वर 0674
17. भटिंडा 0164
18. बर्दवान 0342
19. बर्नपुर 03448
20. +बरेली 0581
21. कलकत्ता 033
22. चंडीगढ़ 0172
23 चंगानौर 047812
24. छपरा 06152
25. कन्नानौर 0497
26. कटक 0671
27. चेंगलपेट 04114
28. चिदाम्बरम 04144
29 कोयम्बतूर 0422
30. दरभंगा 06282
31. दावान्गेर 0819
32. धनबाद 0326
33. धर्मपुरी 04342
34. दुर्गापुर 0343
35. दिसपुर 0361 (गौहाटी)
36. एर्नाकुलम 0484
37. इरोड 0424
38. गांधी नगर 0271
39. गंगटोक 0359
40. गोरखपुर 0551

41. गुन्टूर 0863
42. हल्दिया
43. हैदराबाद 0842
44. जमशेदपुर 0657
45. जमूरिया 03443
46. जलंधर 0181
47. काकीनाडा 0884
48. खड़गपुर 0321
49. खम्माम 08742
50 कोहिमा 03886
51. कोसीकलां 05662
52. कोट्टायम 0481
53. कोविलपट्टी 04632
54. कोजीकोड 0495
55. कुडाईकनाल 04542
56. लुधियाना 0161
57. मद्रास 044
58. बंगलोर 0824
59. मानरगोडी 04367
60. मवेलीकारा 047816
61. मयूराम 04364
62. मुजफ्फरपुर 0621
63. मदुराई 0452
64. मैसूरा 0821
65. नागपट्टीनम 04365
66. नागपुर 0712
67. नाराक्कल 04852
68. नीमतपुर 03445
69. ऊटी 0423
70. पालघाट 0941
71. पंजिम 0832
72. पटियाला 0175
73. पुणे 0212
74. क्विलोन 0474
75. राजकोट 0281
76. रानीगंज 04337
77. राय बरेली 0535
78. राजामुन्दरी 0883
79. राजापालायम 04563
80. रांची 0651
81. राउरकेला 0661
82. रूपनारायणपुर 03444
83. +शाहजहांपुर 05842
84. सलेम 0427
85. समस्तीपुर 06274
86. शिलांग 0364
87. शिमोगा 08182
88 सिलीगुड़ी 0353
89. सासाराम 06184
90. थेनी 04546
91. त्रिरुचिरापल्ली 0431
92. त्रिपुर 0421
93 तिरुवयल्ला 047811
94. तिरुवेरूर 04366
95. त्रिवेन्द्रम 0471
96. त्रिचूर 0487
97. तूतीकोरिन 0461
98. उदीपी 08252
99. उडूपलपेट 04252
100. उज्जैन 0734
101. वाराणसी 0542
102. वेल्लौर 0416
103. विजयवाड़ा 0866
104. विल्लूपुरम 04166
105. विरुद्धनगर 04562
106. विशाखापत्तनम 0891
107. सूरत 0261

+ पूर्णकालिक सेवा 20 और 82 को छोड़कर जो केवल रात्रि के दौरान ही उपलब्ध हैं।

विवरण—II

दिल्ली से एस · टी० डी० के साथ जोड़े गए नगरों की सूची

(क्रम स० 32 को छोड़कर दोनों ओर के लिए प्वाइन्ट-टू प्वाइन्ट) लेवल '8'

1. अहमदाबाद 975
2. अलीगढ़ 954
3. अलवर 981
4. अमृतसर 9183
5. भिवानी 974
6. भोपाल 977
7. बुलन्दशहर 955
8. देहरादून 935
9. गुड़गांव 9227
10. ग्वालियर 976
11. हापुड़ 9112
12. हिसार 983
13. इन्दौर 978
14. जयपुर 914
15. जम्मू 9191
16. जोधपुर 986
17. कानपुर 951
18. करनाल 984
19. लखनऊ 952
20. मेरठ 913
21. मोदीनगर 9223
22. मुरादाबाद 985
23. मसूरी 93585
24. मुजफ्फर नगर 956
25. पानीपत 933
26. पटना 972
27. रोहतक 932
28. सहारनपुर 982
29. शिमला 9177
30. सोनीपत 9226
31. श्रीनगर 9194
32. इंगलैंड 900-44

(क्रम सं० 32 को छोड़कर दोनों ओर के लिए प्वाइन्ट-टू-प्वाइंट)

दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों के आबंटन से सम्बंधित विचाराधीन आवेदन

2742. **श्री सज्जन कुमार :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों के आबंटन से संबंधित कितने आवेदन-पत्र इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ख) इन आवेदन पत्रों पर कब तक विचार कर लिया जाएगा और इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : (क) दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन आबंटन हेतु 1588 आवेदन बकाया हैं।

(ख) 1982-83 के दौरान इन आवेदनों को उत्तरोत्तर निपटाने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है। कुछ एक्सचेंजों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर प्रदान करने हेतु पर्याप्त क्षमता नहीं है। इनका 1982-83 में उत्तरोत्तर विस्तार किया जाएगा।

दिल्ली के गांवों में रसोई-गैस की सुविधाएं

2743. **श्री सज्जन कुमार :** क्या **पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के गांवों में रसोई-गैस की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली के आस-पास के गांवों में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने सम्बन्धी सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर): (क) जी हां

(ख) तरल पैट्रोलियम गैस की वृद्धिशील उपलब्धता की आशा के साथ और क्षेत्र की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए एल० पी० जी० की सुविधा 50,000 और उससे अधिक आबादी वाले कस्बों/स्थानों में दिये जाने के बाद गांवों सहित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी प्रदान की जायेगी।

मध्य-प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक और रसायन संयन्त्रों की स्थापना

2744. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया**: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई हाई-गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक और रसायन उद्योगों की स्थापना से सम्बन्धित कौन-कौन से प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और उन उद्योगों की स्थापना किन-किन स्थानों पर करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य-प्रदेश में बम्बई हाई-गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए स्थान का चयन करने वाली किसी समिति का गठन किया गया था और यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त समिति ने सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट भेज दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति ने रिपोर्ट में यह सिफारिश की है कि बम्बई हाई गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक संयन्त्र की स्थापना के लिए मध्य-प्रदेश में केवल रतलाम ही उपयुक्त स्थान है ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) महाराष्ट्र में थाल और गुजरात में हजीरा में दो-दो कार्यान्वयनाधीन चार परियोजनाओं के अतिरिक्त पश्चिमी तट से उपलब्ध गैस पर आधारित छः और उर्वरक प्लांट लगाने का निर्णय लिया गया है। इन प्लांटों में से एक मध्य-प्रदेश, एक राजस्थान और चार उत्तर-प्रदेश मे लगाए जाएंगे। इन प्लांटों के सही स्थल पर अभी निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार ने मध्य-प्रदेश में लगाए जाने वाले एक प्लांट समेत गैस पर आधारित प्रस्तावित अतिरिक्त उर्वरक प्लांटों के सही स्थलों की सिफारिश करने के लिए एक स्थल चयन समिति नियुक्त की। समिति ने हाल ही में विभिन्न स्थलों की उपयुक्तता दर्शाते हुए विस्तृत तकनीकी आर्थिक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। रिपोर्ट का मूल्यांकन करने के बाद मध्य-प्रदेश में लगाए जाने वाले एक प्लांट समेत गैस पर आधारित अतिरिक्त प्लांटों के सही स्थल पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिए जाने की आशा है।

Arrears of Telephone Bills in Delhi

2745. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the details regarding the telephone arrears against the VIP's and since when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The records in respect of telephone subscribers are maintained telephone numberwise only. There is no separate categorisation as VIP's for this purpose. However, information required in respect of any specific telephone numbers/subscribers can be furnished, if desired.

Setting up of Telephone Industry

2746. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal to set up any telephone industry in the country keeping in view the need to manufacture international standard instruments so that we need not enter into any collaboration ;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof : and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present for setting up manufacture of telephone instruments of international standard with indigenous know-how.

The manufacture of telephone instruments to international standards is quality and precision oriented. Keeping in view the economies and the large volume of production, it is necessary to introduce manufacturing processes, which would ensure consistency in the quality of piece-parts and sub-assemblies and the telephone instruments itself. A large volume of manufacture of precision items can best be achieved with the help of foreign collaboration after selecting a proven model of telephone instrument suitable for use in the Indian net work and conditions.

Rail-cum-Road Bridge on River Damodar

2747. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have taken up with the Railway Minister and Planning Commission the matter of construction of a railway-cum-road bridge on the river Damodar ; and

(b) what are the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). In connection with Damodar Valley Corporation's proposed thermal power station at Mejia (3x210 MW), a rail-link between Raniganj and Bankura including a rail-bridge over Damodar River is required for transportation of coal and heavy materials. The question of construction of this rail-link was taken up by the Central Electricity Authority with the Ministry of Railways in July, 1980. The Railways had replied in March, 1981 that there was no sanctioned proposal for the above link. The question of sharing of cost of this rail-link is presently under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली के उत्पादन और इसकी मांग में अन्तर

2748. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष से किन-किन राज्यों को उनकी मांग के अनुसार बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है तथा किन-किन राज्यों को बिजली की कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में प्रत्येक संयंत्र की विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता कितने-कितने मैगावाट है तथा दिनांक 15 जनवरी, 1982 से 31 जनवरी, 1982 तक के बीच की अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक विद्युत संयंत्र में अधिकतम कितने कितने मैगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश की कुल विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता और उसकी कुल मांग के

बीच कितना अन्तर है तथा इस अन्तर के कब तक समाप्त हो जाने की सम्भावना है और तत्सम्बन्धी स्रोत क्या होंगे ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) अप्रैल, 1981 से जनवरी, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता, उपलब्धता, तथा कमी का ब्यौरा देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी 3524/82]

(ख) 15 जनवरी से 31 जनवरी, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में संयंत्र वार उत्पादन क्षमता तथा उत्पादन निम्नानुसार है :—

विद्युत संयंत्र का नाम		क्षमता (मेगा०)	15 से 31 जनवरी, 1982 के दौरान उत्पादन (मेगा०)
कोरबा	एक	100	69
	दो	200	138
	तीन	120	100
	चार	120	110
अमरकंटक	एक	60	58
	दो	240	180
सतपुड़ा	एक	312.5	242.5
सतपुड़ा	छः	200	50
सतपुड़ा	सात	210	175
गांधी सागर (जल विद्युत)		115	102

(ग) चम्बल काम्पलेक्स में मध्य प्रदेश के हिस्से समेत मध्य प्रदेश की वर्तमान विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता 1630.5 मेगा० है। अप्रैल, 1981 से जनवरी 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में ऊर्जा की कमी 7.8 प्रतिशत थी। इसकी तुलना में 1979-80 के दौरान यह कमी 15.4 प्रतिशत थी। छठी योजना के दौरान यह आशा की जाती है कि लगभग 1640 मेगावाट अतिरिक्त विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता चालू की जाएगी। इसमें, राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम की परियोजना में मध्य प्रदेश का हिस्सा भी शामिल हैं। यह आशा की जाती है कि 1984-85 के अन्त तक मध्य प्रदेश कुल मिलाकर ऊर्जा को अपनी आवश्यकता को पूरा कर लेगा।

Micro-Hydel Projects

2749. SHRI A. C. DAS ; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) the total number of micro-hydel projects set up in the country ;

(b) the names of the places in different States and Union Territories where these micro-hydel projects have been set up:

(c) the total MW of power generation from these micro-hydel power projects annually ;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to obtain Chinese know-how for setting up of micro-hydel projects in the country; and

(e) if so, the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c). The details of micro-hydel schemes under operation in the country are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) No proposal has been received in this regard in the Ministry.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Micro-Hydel Projects Under Operation

S. No.	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity (KW)	
	UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	Garur	1×25	25
2.	Bageshwar	1×50+1×18.4	68.4
3.	Champatwat	2×100	200
4.	Uttarkashi	3×200	600
5.	Bhatwari	2×25	50
6.	Dharasu	1×5	5
7.	Barkat	1×5	5
8.	Rudraprayag (Interim)	1×30	30
9.	Genti Chera	2×100	200
10.	Deoprayag	2×50	100
11.	Rudraprayag (Tilwara)	2×100	200
12.	Chamoli	3×200	600
13.	Guptakashi	2×100	200
14.	Badrinath (Interim)	1×30	30
15.	Simli	1×5	5
16.	Pipalkoti (Interim)	1×5	5
17.	Joshimath (Interim)	1×25	25
18.	Bhola	4×375+2×600	2700
19.	Palra	3×200	600
20.	Sumera	2×600	1200
21.	Mussoori	2×500+ 2×1000	3000
22.	Nainital	3×100+ 2×350	1000
23.	Pandukeshwar	3×250	750
24.	Koti	2×100	200
25.	Salwa	2×500	1000
26.	Chitaura	2×1500	3000
27.	Nirgajni	2×2500	5000
28.	Mohammadpur	3×3170	9510
	HIMACHAL PRADESH		
1.	Nogli	2×250+2× 500+1×100	1600
2.	Chamba	2×100	200
3.	Shamsha	4×50	200
4.	Jubbal	2×25	50
5.	Billing	4×50	200
6.	Gharola	1×50	50
7.	Chabba (Simla)	3×250+ 2×500	1750
8.	Sissu	1×150	150
9.	Mehbar	1×100	100
10.	Bharmour	1×20	20
	JAMMU & KASHMIR		
1.	Jammu	2×500	1000
2.	Udhampur	3×320	640
3.	Rajouri	2×280	560
4.	Poonch	1×98+2×30	158
5.	Bhandurwah	2×280	560
6.	Gandarbal	2×3000+ 2×4500	15000
7.	Mohara	2×4500	9000
	MAHARASHTRA		
1.	Radhanagri	1×5000	5000
2.	Vir	2×4500	9000
	ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Nizam Sagar	2×5000	10000
	WEST BENGAL		
1.	Massanjore	2×2000	4000
2.	Little Ranjit & Bijonbari		2400
	D.V.C.		
1.	Tilaiya	2×2000	4000
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
1.	Passighat	2×100	200
2.	Rahung	3×250	750
3.	Basar	2×50	100
4.	Dirang	3×500	1500
5.	Kalaktang	1×10	10
6.	Taksing	1×10	10
7.	New Itnagar	3×250	750
8.	Teru	4×100	400
9.	Along	4×100	400
10.	Tawang	3×500	1500
11.	Ziro Phase I	4×500	2000
12.	Tirathjo (Khonsa)	3×250	750
13.	Seppa	2×100	200

S. No.	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity (KW)	
	MANIPUR		
1.	Leimakhong (Stage-I)	600	600
	MEGHALAYA		
1.	Shillong	3×500	1500
2.	Umtru	4×2800	11200
	TRIPURA		
1.	Gumti	2×5000	10000
	NAGALAND		
1.	Dzuz-a.Nallah	3×500	1500
	SIKKIM		
1.	Rogniani	2100	
2.	Rimbi	200	
3.	Rhotak	200	
4.	Lower Lagyap	2×6000	12000

High Voltage Direct Current Transmission Scheme

2750. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the introduction of High Voltage Direct Current Transmission Scheme in the country;

(b) if so, when the above (HVDC) transmission system is going to be introducted;

(c) the main purpose of the introduction of such system; and

(d) the details about the other efforts proposed to be made by Government to help improve the economics of power transmission in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c). High Voltage Direct Current Transmission technology has certain inherent technical advantages which make it a viable technical alternative to AC transmission. However, the terminal costs are high and at present indigenous manufacturing capability does not exist. Long-term planning studies are being carried out to evaluate the techno-economic feasibility of introduction of HVDC Transmission systems in the country.

(d) The efforts to improve voltage conditions in the power systems by providing reactive power compensation are being identified. Efforts ars also being made on a continuous basis to accelerate the transmission programmes to the extent possible. It is expected that these efforts would result not only in improving the quality of power supply but also in reducing the transmission losses.

Opening of more Telephone Exchanges in Maharashtra

2751. SHRI R R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new telephone exchanges proposed to be opened in the State of Maharashtra during the year 1982-83 ;

(b) the number of telephone exchanges proposed to be modernised and expanded during the same period in the State of Maharashtra ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Bombay Telephone authorities do not attend to complaints from subscribers promptly and much difficulty is experienced on this account ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to see that complaints about faulty telephones are attended to on the same day ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) About 70, depending on availability of equipment.

(b) 5 exchanges are proposed to be automatized and 15 exchanges are proposed to be expanded in 1982-83. As regard a large telephone system in Maharashtra, these are likely to be expanded as under :—

Bombay	32,000 lines
Pune	2,200 lines
Nagpur	1,800 lines

(c) and (d). Prompt action is taken to attend to the complaints from subscribers. Of the 3000 to 4000 complaints received per day regarding faulty telephones, about 70% are cleared within 24 hours. About 90% of the total complaints are cleared in 48 hours. Progress of fault clearance is closely monitored by senior officers of Bombay Telephones.

Generation of Power from various sources and per capita availability

2752. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the latest position with regard to power generation separately from thermal, hydel and nuclear sources as compared to the total generating capacity and also to the performance during the last three years in the country as a whole and in Bihar in particular; and

(b) what is the latest per capita availability of power for India as a whole, for the whole of Bihar, for North Bihar and rest of Bihar, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) The present installed capacity in the country in utilities is 31316.68 MW consisting of 12171.22 MW hydro, 860 MW nuclear and 18285.46 MW thermal. The actual energy generation in the country during the period April 81 to February, 1982 was 112134 MU consisting of 45623 MU hydro, 2867 MU nuclear and 63644 MU thermal. The details of installed capacity and energy generation in the country during the period 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 are given in the statement attached.

The present installed capacity of Bihar is 927.7 MW consisting of 778.5 MW thermal and 149.2 MW hydro. The actual generation in Bihar during the period April, 1981 to February, 1982 was 2370 MU Consisting of 2204 MU thermal and 166 MU hydel.

(b) The per capita availability of electricity in the country during the year 1980-81 was 155.62 Kwh as against 14.82 Kwh for North Bihar, 43.4 Kwh for South Bihar, 249.06 Kwh for Chotta Nagpur and 82.48 Kwh for Bihar State.

Statement

Statement showing installed capacity and energy generation during 1978-79, 1979-80 add 1980-81

	Installed capacity as on 31/3/79 MW	Energy generated during 1978-79 MU	Installed capacity as on 31/3/80 MW	Energy generated during 79-80 MU	Installed capacity as on 31/3/81 MW	Energy generated 1980-81 MU
All India (Utilities)						
1. Hydro	10833.07	47158.86	11383.97	45477.55	11791.22	46532.52
2. Thermal	15206.99	52593.98	16423.86	56273.12	17562.46	61287.48
3. Nuclear	640,00	2769.68	640.00	2876.59	860.00	3001.34
Total (All India)	26680.06	102522.52	28447.83	104627.26	30213.68	110821.34

Audit Report of Hindi Daily 'Hitwad'

2753. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Registrar of Newspapers has received copies of audited report of 'Hitwad' Hindi daily published from Jabalpur pointing out misuse of Newsprint Quota etc:

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) steps being taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINSTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) An unsigned copy of report said to be from a Chartered Accountant has been received.

(b) Misuse of newsprint valued at Rs. 42,674/- has been reported.

(a) The matter is under examination.

Telephone System in the Country

2754. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE ; Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is he aware of the fact that the telephone system of our country has been faulty and unsatisfactory;

(b) how many types of complaints are made by the telephone users;

(c) is it a fact that one of the Ministers from the Centre found all his telephones dead when he took his office; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The telephone system in the country is functioning generally satisfactorily.

(b) The following types of complaints are received generally by the Department :—

(i) Dead telephone

(ii) Faulty telephone

(iii) Delay in getting trunk calls

(iv) Excess billing.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of the P & T Department.

(d) Does no arise.

Representation by All India Small Scale Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association For L-Base

2755. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any detailed representation from the All India Small-Scale Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in January, 1982 drawing the attention of Government regarding L-Base via Chloramphenicol IP ; and

(b) whether the representation has been examined and if so, what is the point by point reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, Government have received a representation from All India

Small-Scale Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association on 16th January, 1982 on issues concerning L-base and Chloramphenicol.

(b) The main issues raised in the representation are regarding demand and import of Chloramphenicol in the country and the reduction of the customs' duty on L-Base. As far as demand and import are concerned taking into account indigenous availability of Chloramphenicol and anticipated demand, Government have decided not to import Chloramphenicol during 1981-82. Government have also decided not to reduce customs duty for better utilisation of indigenous cappacity of Chloramphenicol from basic stages.

Technology for Manufacture Chloramphenicol

2756. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technology available with the basic manufacturers of Chloramphenicol in our country is poor and there is much price difference in the approved price for each one of them ;

(b) whether in spite of these units having taken complete advantage of depreciation under the Income Tax Rules, they, are still being allowed depreciation on the original value of machinery thereby making the price approval for final bulk drug costlier to the consumers; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Chloramphenicol Powder is produced in the country from basic stages by two units, namels, M/s. Parke Davis and M/s. Boehringer Knoll Limited. Though there were differences in the cost of production of both the units, a price of Rs. 587.79 per kg. have been fixed for both the units, based on the cost of production of the efficient producer. The technology available in the country for the production of Chloramphenicol Powder is good though there is always scope for improvement in technology.

(b) and (c). M/s. Parke Davis and M/s. Boehringer Knoll claimed the depreciation at the time of cost study under straightline method by adopting rates of depreciation which are different from those provided under of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, however, while recommending price for Chloramphenicol Powder, that have been notified by the Government, adopted depreciation on the basis of written-down value method at income-tax rates.

पाकिस्तान से आये लोगों को भूमि का आवंटन

2757. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री पाकिस्तान से आये लोगों को भूमि के आवंटन के बारे में 22 दिसम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5058 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उपर्युक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित 159 मामलों में यदि किसी को भूमि आवंटित की गई है तो, उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) यदि उनको भूमि आबंटित नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस समय इस प्रयोजन के लिए सरकार के पास कितनी भूमि उपलब्ध है और उन स्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इनका अधिग्रहण किन-किन तारीखों को किया गया ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो): (क) 159 मामलों में से, 8 मामलों में आबंटन कर दिया गया है जिसके ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं। एक मामला रद्द कर दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली में संबन्धित 24 मामले, विभिन्न अदालतों और विभागीय अधिकरणों के समक्ष लम्बित हैं। विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम 1954 की धारा 12 के अन्तर्गत, जुलाई, 1955 में अर्जित लगभग 142 मानक एकड़ निष्क्रान्त कृषि भूमि दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध है जिनसे इन दावों का निपटान कर दिया जाएगा।

शेष 126 मामलों के लिए, लगभग 890 मानक एकड़ क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता है। पंजाब सरकार ने 29-1-81 को, उन क्षेत्रों में जिनको अभी निर्दिष्ट किया जाना है, लगभग 241 मानक एकड़ भूमि आबंटित करने की सहमति दे दी हैं। हरियाणा सरकार से लगभग 650 मानक एकड़ भूमि देने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

विवरण

8 मामलों में दिल्ली में निष्क्रान्त कृषि भूमि आबंटित करने सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा :—

क्रम सं०	नाम	क्षेत्र मानक एकड़ में	गांव
1.	श्री चन्दूलाल	1-5.11/12	हमीदपुर
2.	श्री तरसोमल हक	1-8	हमीदपुर
3.	श्री ओम प्रकाश व अन्य	3-0	हमीदपुर
4.	श्री कजान व अन्य	2-12.1/4	सुलतान-पुर डबास
5.	श्रीमती लाजवन्ती	1-8	अलीपुर
6.	श्री गंगाधर	2-4	अलीपुर
7.	श्री हुकम चन्द	4-5.3/4	रिठाला
8.	सर्वश्री ईश्वर चन्द व अन्य	0-6	छत्तरपुर
		17.1	

Indo-Italian Talks for Development of Oil and Petro-Chemical Industries

2758. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a three-day Indo-Italian talks were held in New Delhi in February, 1982 ;

(b) Whether at the meeting the question of oil exploration, production, refining, pipeline transportation and development of petrochemical industries and gas based fertilizers projects had figured ;

(c) if so what offers were made by Italy in regard to each of the subjects mentioned above ; and

(d) what is Government's decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A delegation from the ENI, a state owned company of Italy, visited India in February 1982 and held detailed discussions with the public sector undertakings, within the jurisdiction of the Department, from 10-2-1982 to 12-2-1982 and with the officials of the Department of Petroleum. The discussions were mainly focussed on petroleum exploration, refining and petrochemicals. Areas of mutual interest were identified. Public Sector enterprises within the purview of the Department of Petroleum will pursue possible collaboration in these areas.

French assistance to develop superior grade Coal Mines

2759. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposals are being considered for obtaining French credit for import of equipment and technology to develop superior grade coal mines ; and

(b) how much extra coal is likely to be mined if the proposals materialise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between India and France at the time of the visit of the Prime Minister to France during November 1981 under which an Indo-French Working Group on Coal has been constituted and the coal sector in India would be eligible for French credit which would cover technical services, supply of equipment and training.

Coal India Ltd. is now preparing project reports with French technical assistance in respect of certain mines. On completion of these projects, likely additional yield would be around 3 million tonnes.

Discovery of Gas in Broach, Gujarat

2760. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR ; Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that natural gas of a super quality was discovered in a well in Dahej oilfield of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Koliad village of Bagra Taluka in Gujarat's Broach district ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : It is very difficult to confirm oil/gas discovery with reference to a particular village. However, natural gas has recently been struck by the ONGC in the second well on Dahej structure in Broach District of Gujarat. The first well drilled earlier in this structure had also proved gas bearing.

Setting Up Electronic Exchanges/ Teleprinters/Telex Systems In Gujarat

2761. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Communications proposes to set up electronic exchanges, electronic teleprinters and telex systems in Gujarat;

(b) if so, names of cities where and when these electronic exchanges would be introduced; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The detailed plans are yet to be finalised.

New Power Schemes for Gujarat

2762. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has sent for the Centre's approval new power schemes for generation of 1600 MW of energy;

(b) if so, the names of the above power schemes, with their installed capacity; and

(c) when is the Centre's approval likely to be given to these new power schemes as the State power needs are growing fast and hence require to be speeded up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving names of the schemes, their installed capacity and the present status is attached.

The various issues relating to the project proposal, as indicated in the statement, are yet to be sorted out. The techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority can be given only after the pending issues are resolved following which the Planning Commission will examine the proposal for according investment approval.

Statement

Name of Scheme	Installed capacity (MW)	Present Status
1. Gandhi Nagar Extn.	1×210	The technical feasibility of the scheme has been established. The techno-economic approval could not be accorded by CEA, as the clearance from the State Water Pollution Board is awaited.
2. Replacement of small units at Utran	1×120	Approval from the State Water Pollution Board and Irrigation Department for the proposed ash disposal arrangements is awaited.
3. Kutch TPS Extn.	1×60	Clearance from the Water Pollution Board and clarifications like availability of water, ash disposal system etc. from Gujarat Electricity Board are awaited.

1	2	3	4
4.	Replacement of old unit at Kandla.	1×60.	Clarifications on the railway siding facilities, ash disposal arrangements and the cooling water facilities with updated cost estimates are awaited from Gujarat Electricity Board.
5.	Sardar-Sarovar (Narmada) Multi-purpose H.E. Project.	6×200	Comments of C. E. A. on the modified report have been sent to CWC/State Government. After receipt of clarifications the scheme will be considered for techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority.

Progress of Hydro-Projects in Kerala obstructed by Forest Conservation Act

2763. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Forest Conservation Act has obstructed the progress of Hydro-Electric Projects in Kerala;

(b) whether Government of Kerala has requested for exempting Hydro-Electric Projects from the purview of the Forest Conservation Act; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala have requested for the exemption of survey and investigation of hydro-electric schemes from the purview of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(c) The Advisory Committee in the Ministry of Agriculture have agreed to scrutinise the hydel project for clearance from forest conservation angle on priority basis. The Ministry of Energy have advised the State authorities to expedite the requisite information in the proforma for consideration of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture. Regarding exemption of surveys and investigations of the hydel schemes from the purview of the Act, Ministry of Agriculture have not agreed for a blanket exemption. However, Ministry of Agriculture have agreed that if the investigations do not involve cutting of trees, then the case need not be referred to the Advisory Committee. In other cases, a view will be taken by the Committee on merits of the case.

Setting up T. V. relay centres at Ernakulam and Calicut

2764. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of construction of Trivandrum Television Station and the expected time of completion;

(b) whether Government propose considering to establish Relay Centres at Ernakulam and Calicut in order

to bring the entire Kerala under T.V. reception; and

(c) the estimated cost of such Relay Centres ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Site has been taken over and foundation stone laid on 2-6-1981. Civil work has been awarded. Indent has been placed on D G S & D for supply and erection of tower. Orders for equipments have been placed.

Trivandrum TV Centre is expected to be commissioned during 1-8-1-85.

(b) In the prespective plan for setting up TV Centres on P & T microwave route Ernakulam and Kozhikoda (Calicut) have been included in phase II (1985-90). Its implementation will however, depend on the availability of resources and relative priority accorded to expansion of TV in the country.

(c) The present estimated cost of setting up a T.V. relay centre is Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

U. S. Aid for Dhuvaran Power Station

2765. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the terms and conditions of the U. S. aid loan for the construction of Dhuvaran Power Station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : The terms and conditions of the U. S. Aid loan given for the construction of Dhuvaran Power Station are given below :—

Title of Agreement	Date of Agreement	Amount of agreement net of cancellation/deobligation	Rate of interest	Grace period	Period of repayment excluding grace period
Loan No. 386-H-052-Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station (Ist loan)	26-2-1962	US $ 33.09 million	0.75% per annum	10 years	30 years
Loan No. 386-H-143-Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station (II Loan)	1-6-1966	US $ 17-47 million	1% for first ten years ; 2.5% thereafter.	10 years	30 years

गुजरात में नायलोन फिलामेंट यार्न के उत्पादन के लिए आशयपत्रों का जारी किया जाना

2766. **श्री छोतू भाई गामित :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कम्पनियों के विवरण क्या हैं जिन्होंने गुजरात में नायलोन फिलामेंट यार्न उत्पादन करने हेतु आशयपत्रों के लिए आवेदन दिया है ;

(ख) किन-किन तारीखों को इन कम्पनियों ने आशयपत्रों के लिए आवेदन किया था और उन कम्पनियों के विवरण क्या हैं जिनकों आशयपत्र जारी किए जाने की सम्भावना हैं ; और

(ग) अब तक आशयपत्र जारी न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (ग) नायलोन फिलामेंट यार्न का उत्पादन करने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने हेतु अनेक प्रार्थना-पत्र सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं। जब तक सरकार अपना निर्णय नहीं ले लेती तब तक सरकार के विचाराधीन आवेदनों के ब्यौरे प्रकाशित नहीं किए जाते।

गुजरात और मध्य-प्रदेश द्वारा एक संयुक्त बिजली घर की स्थापना करने हेतु अनुरोध

2767. **श्री छोतू भाई गामित :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात और मध्य-प्रदेश सरकारों ने एक संयुक्त बिजली घर स्थापित करने की स्वीकृति प्रदान करने के लिए भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके लिए कब तक स्वीकृति दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) किन कारणों से अब तक स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है ; और

(घ) शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे ठोस कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ) मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड ने 990.6 करोड़ रुपयों की अनुमानित लागत पर मध्य प्रदेश के सोधी जिले में बांधव में 500-500 मेगावाट की चार यूनिटों को स्थापित करने के लिऐ एक योजना भेजी है (यह मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात की संयुक्त परियोजना है) इस योजना में सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्रों के कोयले और गोपद नदी पर बांध बनाकर जल का समुपयोजन किए जाने की परिकल्पना की गई है। परियोजना के लिए कोयला लिंकेज अभी सुनिश्चित किए जाने हैं।

राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड को जल आदि की उपलब्धता के बारे में विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों से स्वीकृति लेनी अभी शेष है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से यह भी कहा गया है कि परियोजना के लिए भूमि की उपलब्धता, शीतलन जल प्रणाली, जल विज्ञान सम्बन्धी आंकड़े, लागत प्राक्कलनों आदि के बारे में कुछ स्पष्टीकरण भेजें। जब सभी आवश्यक निवेश सुसम्बद्ध कर लिए जायेंगे तब केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण

द्वारा स्कीम को तकनीकी आर्थिक स्वीकृति देने के लिए उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

Plans to reduce consumption of Petrol by Vehicles

2768. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any plans to reduce the consumption of petrol by vehicles ; and

(b) what are the chances of replacing the use of petrol by high speed diesel oil or battery operation in cars etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. With the introduction of fiscal measures, consumption of petrol was almost static during the last three years. Other measures to reduce the consumption of petrol restraints on use of vehicles by Government Departments and undertakings, mass education programme for the car and two wheeler owners to obtain optimum performance from their vehicles by observing simple petrol saving tips.

(b) Substitution of petrol with diesel is not considered desireable, as the country is importing diesel whereas it is self-sufficient in the indigenous production of petrol. Research, Design and Development in the vehicles, primarily, two-wheelers on re-chargeable batteries has commenced and a few of these are in the market. A few heavy vehicles are also operating on re-chargeable battery power. Due to the frequent charging of battery, its size and weight, battery-operated vehicles will become commercially available only when the technology of rechargeable battery improves.

Report of Media Advisory Committee

2769. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whethe it is a fact that the Media Advisory Committee which was appointed by Government more than a year back to suggest measures for restructuring of organisations like AIR and Doordarshan have not submittee any report so far;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay in submission of the report; and

(c) by when Government expect to get the report ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). A 14-member Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri G. Parthasarathi was constituted to advice the Ministry of I & B on various matters relating to the structure and activities of the Ministry and the Media Units under its charge. The Committee is not expected to submit an one time report but make recommendations from time to time covering organisational matters, changes in policy formulation as well as programme implementation.

(2) The Committee has so far forwarded three recommendations to the Ministry on the following subjects which are under examination in the Ministry :—

(i) Grant of pension to staff artists of AIR/Doordarshan

(ii) News Policy for Broadcast Media; and

(iii) Introduction of colour TV in the country.

3. In addition, the Committee has set up a few sub-committees to examine various issues in depth. The deliberations in this Committee have exposed the media officials to a large number of new ideas & suggestions for improving their day-to-day work.

Loss Suffered by Coal India

2770. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has been suffering loss ever since its inception;

(b) if so, the yearly quantum of loss; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to put the undertaking on a sound footing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The yearly quantum of loss as per the audited statements of accounts of Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries is as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

1975-76	55.19
1976-77	75.22
1977-78	128.16
1978-79	241.31
1979-80*	88.06
1980-81*	33.34

*Excluding prior period adjustments.

(c) The following steps have been and are being taken to reduce the losses :

(i) Increasing production by quickly developing open cast mines, introduction of advance technology and mordern equipment, ensuring better availability of inputs like power, explosive etc. Expediting land acquisition, improvement in law and order situation through close liaison with the State Govts. etc.

(ii) Controlling absenteeism among the miners.

(iii) Control on manpower and improvement in productivity.

(iv) Control of inventory and economy in the use of stores.

(v) Improvement in the utilisation of equipment.

Steps to increase Power output in Backward Districts of West Bengal

2771. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what measures have been takea to raise power output in the backward districts of West Bengal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): A Super thermal power project with an initial capacity of 3x200 MW (Stage-I is being constructed by the NTPC at Farakka in Malda district of West Bengal. The Unit will be commissioned during 1984-85 and 1985-86. Besides, an additional capacity of 1368 MW is programmed to be commissioned in West Bengal during the period 1980-85. This will substantially improve power generation and power availability in the State including the backward districts.

Break-down Cases pending investigation in DESU

2772. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many power break-down cases are pending for DESU's officials to look into and how many officers have been charge-sheeted for frequent power failures in Delhi; and

(b) what is the outcome of looking into by the Special committee of the the reasons for frequent power failure in the capital, recommendations thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Whenever there is power breakdown in the system, it is attended to immediately. In most of the cases, duplicate source of supply is always available and after isolating the faulty portion, the supply is restored. On an average the supply to the affected area is interrupted for a duration of 20 to 30 minutes. Efforts are made on a continuing basis to minimise interruptions to supply.

(b) The Committee constituted by the General Manager, DESU on 18-7-1981 to look into the causes of freqnent failures in the distribution system of DESU and suggest short/long term measures is yet to furnish its report. However, some interim measures have been suggested by the said Committee for bringing about improvements in the power dirtribution systems of five different areas in the Capital and necessary action is being taken. In addition the question of replacing some cables having frequent failures is also under study.

Cables Handling

2773. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether the handling cables at various stages *i.e.* while loading/unloading often endanger the life of DESU workers and if so, action taken to use proper methods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : Bulk of the work of loading/unloading of cables is handled with the help of cranes. Proper tools and equipments are used and all possible precautions taken while handling cables at the work sites to ensure the safety of the workers.

Appointment of General Manager DESU

2774. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the action taken to fill up the post of G.M., DESU lying vacant since 6th June, 1980 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : The post of General Manager, D.E.S.U. fell vacant on 6th June, 1980 and since then the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Delhi has been looking after the work of General Manager, DESU in addition to his own duties. Recently a new post of Additional General Manager has been created and has been filled up. Efforts to select a suitable person for the post of General Manager are also being made.

Coal Production targets are declining trend in Eastern Coalfields and BCCL.

2775. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed the traget of coal production for 1982-83 and whether the target for 1981-82 fully achieved ;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the declining trend of production in Eastern Coalfields and Bharat Coking Coal Limited in fixing the above target ;

(c) whether Government have also tried to streamline the distribution system and allow no accumulation at pitheads ; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken and the targets fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) A production target of 133 m. t. has been fixed for 1982-83 in consultation with the Planning Commission. However, keeping in view the fact that 1982 is to be observed as the Productivity Year the coal production target is likely to be raised above this level. The production target for 1981-82 was fixed originally at 121 m. t. in consultation with the Planning Commission. However, a production of 124 m.t. is likely to be achieved during the year.

(b) The production in ECL and BCCL has shown an upward trend since 1979-80. However, the problems faced by these two compenies have been kept in view while determining their production targets.

(c) and (d). In order to improve the supply of coal to the consumers, the coal companies are keeping constant liaison with the Railways at the various operating levels and the movement of coal by Railways is also monitored at the highest level by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

Non-availability of Eltroxin Tablets

@2776. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that ELTROXIN tablets, useful to cure thyroid cancer, are not available in market ; and

(b) whether Glaxo Company used to manufacture these tablets and at present the company has stopped manufacturing these tablets and if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). My Ministry monitors the availability of drugs on the basis of reports obtained from State Drug Controllers, Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and complaints received from the public. Shortage of ELTROXIN tablets, produced by M/s. Glaxo Labs. were reported from a couple of places. On being asked, M/s. Glaxo have reported that they have increased the production of these tablets and rushed their supplies to the areas from where such shortages were reported. Besides, the equivalent products *viz.* Proloid tablets produced by M/s. Warner Hindustan and Thyroid tablets, produced by M/s. Burroughs Wellcome, have been generally available.

Statement correcting the reply to U. S. Q. No. 3211 dated 8-9-81 reg. Sale of Petrol in Andamans

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : In reply to the question cited above, the average monthly demand of petrol each at Diglipur, Mayabunder and Rangat in North and Middle Andamans was stated to range 50 to 60 litres at the retail price of Rs. 7.07 per litre.

On subsequent check-up it came to light that the above mentioned

figures were incorrect and the correct mothly demand figures should be 200 litres to 500 litres of petrol with the price at Rs. 8.10/ litre for Departments under the Andaman Administration and Rs. 8.65/litre for private consumers.

The revised reply should be as under :—

(a) Yes, Sir. The present average monthly requirement of petrol to the tune of 200 litres for private consumers and 500 litres for Government agencies at Diglipur, Mayabunder and Rangat in North and Middle Andamans is met through supplies by the Andaman Public Works Department because Indian Oil Corporation has no depot at these places. The selling price of petrol which is approximately Rs. 8.10/litre for departments under the Andaman Administration and Rs. 8.65/litre for private consumers is based on the Government approved rate at Port Blair plus actuals on transportation, storage, handling and service charges, transit loss, etc. The difference in selling price of petrol between the private consumers and the Government agencies is due to levy of service charges by the Andaman Public Works Department for private consumers.

(b) For meeting future enhanced requirements, provision has been made in the sixth five year plan for installation of storage tanks and procurement of oil tankers for transport of petroleum products in the sector Ports, Harbour and Shipping. It is expected that bulk storage and transportation will bring down the retail price.

The error committed earlier is regretted.

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12 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion on today's *Indian Express* story on the Assam alien question. There is a secret circular for giving citizenship in violation of the Agreement. The discussion is going on....

MR. SPEAKER : Give another motion. I will find out the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : First, before I make my submission to you, I request you not to brush away what we are saying. Let me make the submission.

MR. SPEAKER : I must know what it is about.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It will not put you into difficulties. I only want to bring to your notice that a single observation of yours at the time of deaths due to spurious liquor in Haryana saved the situation and the authorities took action. I am going to bring before you a similar instance. I will not press for Adjournment Motion...

MR. SPEAKER : Give me some motion so that I can consider.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Supreme Court, on 5th March, gave a judgment releasing 50,000 bonded labour from the Surajkund complex...

MR. SPEAKER : Give me some motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will tell you what is happening. The moment the Supreme Court gave the judgement, they are being beaten up by the management and they seek police protection to go to their places.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you give me some motion ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have given six motions.

MR. SPEAKER; I will consider.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How many more motions do you want ? I have given six motions, under every possible rule.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you make some observation on the bonded labour...

MR. SPEAKER : Not only I will give my observation but I will also consider it sympathetically.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They have been beaten up today.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : I have brought to your notice that in Delhi the Food & Supply Department....

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration. We will be coming to that. Don't worry. It will take time.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The public distribution system has totally failed.

MR. SPEAKER : Only one motion is coming up in a day. That is the problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The nuclear fuel complex in Hyderabad is dumping the waste in the open ; it has resulted in the death of many people.

MR. SPEAKER : You come under 377.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : At least allow a Calling Attention, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बोंडेड लेबर के ऊपर मैंने भी ऐडजार्नमेंट मोशन दिया है । बोंडेड लेबर की समस्या बहुत गंभीर है । सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उनको छोड़ा है लेकिन वे बेचारे मर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूंगा ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बोंडेड लेबर के ऊपर डिस्कशन करवाइए ।

SHRI E. BALANADAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, I want your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : You only want my protection ; You are under my protection.

SHRI E. BALANADAN : Thank you, Sir....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If you express some sympathy for the bonded labour it will act as a restraint on the police.

MR. SPEAKER : Who has not got sympathy for them ? Only a stonehearted man will not have any sympathy. We have sympathy, I will consider it sympathetically.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Cocount oil is being imported....

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. Why do you think that it is not under my consideration ? I will look into it.

श्री रामेश्वर नीखरा (होशंगाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में अत्यधिक ओला वृष्टि हुई है, अति वृष्टि हुई है । मैं होशंगाबाद से आता हूं ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सभी का आ रहा है ।

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT, ETC : OF CENTRAL WAKF COUNCIL FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wakf Council for the year 1980-81.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wakf Council, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-3497/82]

NOTIFICATION UNDER BURMAH OIL CO. (ACQUISITION OF SHARES OF OIL INDIA LTD.) AND OF THE UNDERTAKINGS IN INDIA OF ASSAM OIL CO., LTD. AND THE BURMAH OIL CO. (INDIA TRADING) LTD. ACT.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Burmah Oil Company (Acquisition of Shares of Oil India Limited) and of the Undertakings in India of Assam Oil Company Limited and Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited (Administration of Funds) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 20 (E) in Gazettee of India dated the 18th January, 1982, under sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Burmah Oil Company (Acquisition of Shares of Oil India Limited) and of the Undertakings in India of Assam Oil Company Limited and the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited Act, 1982.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3498/82].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA ON PRESS IN INDIA FOR 1978, 1979 AND 1980 AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF CHILDREN'S FILM SOCIETY, INDIA, BOMBAY FOR 1980-81

THE DEPUTY MININTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table ;

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) :—

(i) Annual Report (Part II) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1978.

(ii) Annual Report (Part II) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1979.

(iii) Annual Report (Part I) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1980.

(iv) Annual Report (Part II) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1980.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-3499/82]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Children's Film Society, India, Bombay, for the years 1980-81 together with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Children's Film Society, India, Bombay, for the year 1980-81.

(3) A copy of Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) regarding activities of the Children's Film Society, India, Bombay.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-3500/82.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

REPORTED DAMAGE TO CROPS AND PROPERTY AND LOSS OF LIFE DUE TO HAILSTORM, SNOW AND RAINS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर कृषि मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"उत्तर भारत में ओलावृष्टि, हिमपात और वर्षा से फसलों और जान माल की हुई हानि ।" (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : The Hon Member was talking about Holi. I want to invite your kind attention to one thing. It has come in the newspapers—that already teasing of women has started in Delhi and in the areas around Delhi....

MR. SPEAKER : It is a shameful thing.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is a shameful thing, Sir.

They should take steps to curb it. Last year also it happened. Two buses were stopped....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : No Holi after 12.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Such a good thing should not be marred by such undignified things. You direct the Home Minister to take steps.

MR. SPEAKER : We should make such a public opinion against this thing.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is the Home Minister doing ? Mr. Stephen is here. Why cannot you take note of it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have taken note of it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : They are playing Holi with the Call Attention, Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If we visit your House, will we be received and given *mithai*, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Look here. He is now coercing me.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : ओले की बात चलने दो जिसमें कितने लोग मारे गए हैं और कितनी ही फसल नष्ट हो गई है ।

12.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : There were reports of hailstorm having damaged crops in Madhya Pradesh on the 10th January, 1982...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह आप किस भाषा में बोल रहे हो ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं तो आपके पास घर आ करके भी आपको समझा दूंगा ।

Recently in the beginning of March, some parts in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh were also affected by this phenomenon. Immediately, the Government of India asked the State Governments to furnish full details of the damage caused by it.

However, full official reports are still not available. According to the India Meteorological Department hailstorm is generally an isolated and localised phenomenon and normally escapes observation unless it occurs over the Station itself.

MADHYA PRADESH.

So far the Government of India have received a Memorandum on the hailstorm damage from the Government of Madhya Pradesh only, About 3571 villages were reported affected in Madhya Pradesh. The damage, however, varies from district to district. In eight districts the crop loss is reported to be above Rs. 1 crore. The State Government sanctioned an advance of Rs. 75 lakhs for payment of *ex-gratia* relief to the affected population and remitted land revenue due from the farmers whose crops had been damaged. A central team is being deputed to visit the State shortly.

HARYANA

On enquiries made from the Haryana Government, it is learnt that around 800 villages in six districts have been affected by hailstorm during the first week of March. The State Government have ordered girdawari of the damaged crops which will start on 10th of March and will be completed within a fortnight. Only on the completion of the girdawari and receipt of the detailed report, the exact extent of damage would be known. No loss of life or cattle head has been reported from Haryana.

PUNJAB :

Telephonic enquiries reveal that there has been no significant damage to crop on account of hailstorm. There might be some stray damage which is not known to the State Government. The details of damage from heavy rains in Punjab have not yet been received.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Rajasthan ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am coming to Rajasthan.

RAJASTHAN :

Damage to crops by hailstorm has been reported in Alwar, Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur districts. Some villages in one tehsil of Jaipur district and two tehsils of Ganganagar district have also been affected by hailstorm. Details are awaited. The main crops which have been damaged are mustard and wheat.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : What about moong crop ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : There is no moong crop in Rajasthan. There it has only a kharif crop.

No human life has been lost and there was no information about loss of livestock.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : What about chana ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Not kuch loss has been reported about it. A lot of damage is caused only to rapeseed according to the State Government.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Are you sending a Team to Rajasthan ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We shall send on receipt of a memorandum from them.

UTTAR PRADESH

Villages in 8 districts have been affected by hailstorm. Details of the area affected and the damage to crops is being ascertained by the State Government through field inspections. A total number of 10 deaths have been reported—6 in Kanpur district and 4 in the districts of Mathura and Mirzapur.

The State Government have suspended realisation of land revenue, taccavi and irrigation dues in cases

[Rao Birendra Singh]

where the crop loss is more than 50 per cent. Resort to coercive processes for recovery have also been stopped. Works under the NREP are being accelerated.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Details about the number of districts or the area affected by the hailstorm and snowfall are being collected by the State Government. In Bilaspur District, 18 houses have been reported damaged while in Simla five deaths are stated to have taken place. Information on loss of live-stock is not available. Communication with a number of districts has been disrupted due to snowfall. However, the State Government have issued instructions to provide relief in the shape of remission of land revenue, postponement of recoveries, *ex-gratia* payment to the families of the deceased, cash relief for damaged houses are giving employment to one member of the family of the deceased.

The State Governments have got annual margin money to meet emergent expenditure on account of natural calamities like hailstorms etc. Besides, the Central Government have made allocations under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) which assistance can also been utilised to provide relief to the affected people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Tiwary.

The statement is elaborate and so, you can put your questions.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान सरकार ने मैमोरेंडम ही नहीं दिया है। आप सरकारों को रिमाइंड कीजिए।

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री महोदय के वक्तव्य में, उड़ीसा के बोलंगीर जिले में चार आदमियों की मृत्यु पत्थर गिरने से हुई है और उत्तर प्रदेश में चमोली जिले में चार आदमियों की मृत्यु ओलावृष्टि से हुई है, इनका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद जिले से आता हूं। आठ जिले उत्तर प्रदेश के ओलावृष्टि से प्रभावित बताये गए हैं जबकि मिर्जापुर, इलाहबाद, फतेहपुर, कानपुर, मथुरा, बांदा और इटावा तक आठ जिले हो जाते हैं और इनके अलावा गोरखपुर, बस्ती, देवरिया, गढ़वाल, पौड़ी गढ़वाल—इन जगहों पर भी लोग ओलावृष्टि से प्रभावित हुए हैं। चार दिन पहले गाजियाबाद में भी भयंकर ओलावृष्टि हुई है। इस साल दुर्भाग्य यह रहा है कि सीमित इलाकों में ओलावृष्टि न होकर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हुई है। पहले हम सुनते थे और देखते थे कि एक या दो जिलों में ओलावृष्टि हुआ करती थी, लेकिन इस बार तो पूरी तहसील की तहसील और जिले के जिले में हुई है।

एक बात मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आती है कि मनुष्य, जो भाग कर शरण ले सकता था, वे भी मर गए हैं लेकिन मवेशियों के मरने की कहीं खबर नहीं है। जब किसी गांव में मनुष्य मरे हैं तो मवेशी कैसे बच गए, जो आमतौर पर छूटे रहते हैं, घूमते रहते है। निश्चित रूप से हजारों की तादाद में मरे होंगे, लेकिन उनका लेखा-जोखा माननीय कृषि मन्त्री जी के वक्तव्य में नहीं है।

तीसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सौभाग्य से रबी की फसल भी अच्छी थी, आम की फसल भी अच्छी दिखाई पड़ रही थी, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, खास कर कुमाऊं क्षेत्र में सेवों की फसल भी अच्छी थी, लेकिन इस ओला-वृष्टि से दोनों फसलों को क्षति पहुंची है। यहीं नहीं घास-फूस और

खपरैल के मकानों को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचा है। इलाहाबाद जिले की बारा, कांछना एवं मेंह तहसीलों में चार-चार इन्च तक ओलों की तह खेतों, घरों पर जमी थी और आठ घण्टे बाद भी उनकी वही हालत थी, कोई खपरैल नहीं बचा, कोई छप्पर नहीं बचा। कुल मिला कर मेरा अन्दाज है 1 अरब रुपये से ज्यादा का नुकसान हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग एक वेलफेअर स्टेट हैं। बादशाहों और राजाओं के जमाने में भी लगान माफ हो जाता था, लेकिन आज के जमाने में किसान अपने खेतों में खाद डालता है, उन्नत बीज डालता है, करीब-करीब 1 एकड़ पर 1 हजार रुपये कास्ट आती है, तो केवल लगान माफ कर देने या "पनकट" माफ कर देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि जैसे एक केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल मध्य प्रदेश भेजा जा रहा है, उसी तरह से देश के शेष भागों में भी भेजा जाय और जिस तरह से केन्द्रीय सरकार बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों और सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को अतिरिक्त सहायता देती है, यह दैवी-विपत्ति, यह "उपल-वृष्टि" उनसे कम नहीं है, इसलिए इन क्षेत्रों को भी अतिरिक्त सहायता दी जाय तथा वहां के अधिकारियों को आदेश दिया जाय कि वे अपने क्षेत्र में हुए नुकसान का पूरा लेखा-जोखा बना कर पूरी रिपोर्ट शीघ्र भेजें, जिस से सभी प्रभावित लोगों को सहायता मिल सके।

आखिर में, जितने प्रभावित गांव हैं वहां के सभी पढ़ने वाले लड़कों की फीस माफ की जाय, क्योंकि जो बड़े लोग हैं उनके पास तो खेती है और फिर उनके लगान माफ हो जायेंगे, पनकट माफ हो जायगा, लेकिन जो छोटे किसान हैं, जो मजदूर-पेशा हैं, किसानों तथा उनके बच्चों की फीस माफी का लेखा-जोखा बना कर यदि राज्य सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार के अध्ययन दल को भेजे तथा उनकी फीस माफ की जाय तो इससे सभी को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त जगह-जगह राहत कार्य खुलवाये जायं, गावों में सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान खुलवायें तथा केन्द्र से अतिरिक्त धन-राशि दें, जिससे राज्य सरकारें, चूंकि उनके साधन बहुत सीमित हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से इस समस्या का समाधान कर सकें।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : श्रीमान जी जो इस तरह का नुकसान होता है, जैसा मैंने पहले बतलाया है, उसमें 75 फीसदी सहायता भारत सरकार की तरफ से मिलती है। सहायता का इन्तजाम करना और किस-किस चीज के लिए सहायता दी जाय यह तय करना राज्य सरकार का काम है। उत्तर-प्रदेश सरकार के पास 11 करोड़ 80 लाख रुपया मार्जिन मनी की शक्ल में इस तरह की सहायता देने के लिए हर साल होता है।

भारत सरकार से कोई रकम फौरन न भी मिले, तो भी वे उसमें से खर्च कर सकते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने उड़ीसा का जिक्र किया कि वहां भी कुछ नुकसान हुआ है। हमारे पास इसकी कोई इत्तिला नहीं है। यू० पी० के बारे में मैंने 8 जिलों का जिक्र किया है, लेकिन जब मैंने डिटेल्ज को देखा तो मालूम हुआ कि 9 जिलों के बारे में रिपोर्ट है, 9 जिलों के अन्दर ओला-वृष्टि हुई हैं। आप मेरे पहले स्टेटमेंट को करैक्ट कर लें—वे जिलें हैं—मथुरा, बांदा, वाराणसी, मिर्जापुर, बुलन्दशहर, अलीगढ़, कानपुर (शहर), कानपुर (देहात) और इलाहाबाद के बारे में रिपोर्ट आई है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : गढ़वाल की नहीं आई ? कोटी और चमोली की नहीं आई ?

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी : इसमें गोरखपुर की रिपोर्ट नहीं है। चमोली में चार आदमी मरे हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आपने पेपर में पढ़ा होगा, मैं अखबार की खबरों के आधार पर कुछ नहीं बतला सकता। राज्य सरकार से जब हमारे पास तफसील से रिपोर्ट आयेगी तब मुझे पता लगेगा कि कहां-कहां कितना नुकसान हुआ है। मैंने पहले ही अर्ज कर दिया था कि हम डिटेल्ड इन्फार्मेशन का इन्तज़ार कर रहे हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यू० पी० की सरकार बड़ी गन्दी है। .... (**व्यवधान**)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी : केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल मध्य प्रदेश की तरफ़ गया है, क्या इन राज्यों में भी उसको भेजेगें।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्टेट सरकार की तरफ़ से यह मांग हुई है कि 11 करोड़ रुपये के करीब जो उनके पास मार्जिन मनी है, उस में उनका काम नहीं चलेगा और उन्होंने सहायता मांगी है। सेन्ट्रल टीम भेजने के लिए उन के पास से कोई मेमोरेण्डम आएगा तो फिर सेन्ट्रल टीम भेजने पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : फ़सल बीमा के लिए कुछ एनाउन्स कर रहे हों, यह बता दो।... (**व्यवधान**)....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; Don't reply to him. His name is not here.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगुसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बेमौसम वर्षा, हिमपात और ओलावृष्टि से देश में 50 प्रतिशत आबादी प्रभावित हुई है और भारत के कई प्रान्तों के किसानों की आशाओं पर तुषारापात हो गया है। हमारा यह उत्पादन का वर्ष है और हम ने ऐसी आशा की थी कि इस वर्ष हम उत्पादन में एक कीर्तिमान स्थापित कर सकेंगे। यह केवल हमारी आशा ही नहीं थी बल्कि हमारी सरकार की ओर से ऐसे कुछ कार्यक्रम भी चलाए गये, जिनसे इस बात पर भरोसा भी किया जा सकता था कि हम उत्पादन में एक कीर्तिमान स्थापित कर सकते हैं लेकिन असामायिक प्राकृतिक प्रकोप ने हम सबको झकजोर दिया है और अब हमें ऐसी शंका होने लगी है कि हम इस में सफल हो भी सकेंगे या नहीं। फ़सल के उत्पादन के बाद उसकी सुरक्षा भी बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि जब तक उसकी सुरक्षा नहीं होगी तब तक हम अन्न के मामले में उसका बचाव नहीं कर सकते और तब तक हम अन्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर भी नहीं हो सकते। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहती हूं कि बिहार में भी काफ़ी क्षति हुई है और यह सिर्फ अखबारों की बात नहीं है बल्कि आज ही मुख्य मंत्री जी से बात हो रही थी और उन्होंने बताया कि सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए निर्देश दे दिया गया है और उसका प्रतिवेदन अब इनके पास आने ही वाला है लेकिन मेरा सुझाव यह होगा कि सर्वेक्षण का जो तरीका होता है, उस ओर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें। सर्वेक्षण कभी-कभी दोषपूर्ण होता है। भारत सरकार यहां से केन्द्रीय दल भेज रही है, इसकी सूचना मंत्री महोदय ने दी है। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है लेकिन मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि जो सर्वेक्षण दल यहां से जाए, वह पटना या

किसी भी राज्य के सचिवालय में बैठ कर सर्वेक्षण न करे बल्कि प्रखंड स्तर पर जाकर सही मायनों में देखे कि कितनी फ़सल की बरबादी हुई है। अमूमन यह होता है कि ब्लाक के छोटे-छोटे पदाधिकारी, कर्मचारी सर्वेक्षण करते हैं, जिनको इसका कुछ भी ज्ञान नहीं होता है और वे कभी-कभी विरोधाभास प्रतिवेदन भेज देते हैं और उस में महीनों लग जाते हैं। महीने, दो महीने सर्वेक्षण में लगते हैं और फिर रिपोर्ट आती है। इस प्रक्रिया में काफ़ी विलम्ब होता है। राज्य सरकार भारत सरकार को रिपोर्ट भेजती है और फिर यहां से एसिस्टेंस भेजी जाती है और इसी में 4-5 महीने बीत जाते हैं और इसी बीच में हमारे जो किसान हैं, हमारे जो मज़दूर हैं, उन लोगों की जान व माल को ख़तरा ही नहीं पैदा होता है बल्कि सैंकड़ों लोग भूख से मरने लगते हैं।

मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी बताया है कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के तहत निर्माण कार्यों में तेजी लाई जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि किस तरह की तेजी लाई जा रही हैं। राशि का आवंटन तो किया जाता है लेकिन ऐसा भी देखा जाता है कि 6-7 महीनों के बाद वह राशि कभी तो लैप्स कर दी जाती है, कभी वह सरेन्डर हो जाती है और उसके बाद हमारे जो मजदूर और किसान गांवों में बसते हैं वह 80 प्रतिशत जनता तकलीफ में रहती है और उसका त्राण नहीं हो पाता है। इसलिए इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह जो विपत्ति आई है, जो नेचुरल कैलेमिटी है, जो प्राकृतिक प्रकोप हुआ है, उस से त्राण दिलाने के लिए पैसा आप देंगे, उस का सही मायनों में उपयोग होना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि खाली फ़सल ही नष्ट नहीं हुई है बल्कि खलिहान में जो जो फ़सल थी, उस की क्षति भी हुई है और इसके साथ हमारे उत्तर बिहार में लीची और आम की फसलें समाप्त हो गई हैं और हिमाचल प्रदेश में सेब के बगीचे सारे समाप्त हो गये हैं। यह बहुत ही गम्भीर और सोचनीय विषय है। फ़सल के अलावा जो पशु और पक्षी हैं, उन का भी हमारे पैमाने पर ह्रास हुआ है। वन रोपण का कार्य चल रहा था वह तो समाप्त ही हो गया है।

तीसरी मुख्य बात मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो ऐसे प्राकृतिक प्रकोप होते हैं उनसे हम लोगों को बचा तो नहीं सकते लेकिन जब ऐसे प्रकोप आ जाते हैं उसके बाद उनकी कुछ सुरक्षा तो कर सकते हैं, उन्हें कुछ राहत तो दे सकते हैं।

अखबारों में हमने देखा है कि विभिन्न कीड़े लगने से हमारे देश में फ़सलों को 6 अरब रुपये का नुकसान होता है। वर्षा ओला वृष्टि होने के बाद तो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर फसलों को कीड़े लगते हैं। मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहती हूँ और अपने विहार के 410 वर्ग मील क्षेत्र के बारे में ध्यान खींचना चाहती हूं जिसमें कि चने, मसूर, दाल, तिलहन आदि की खेती होती है उस सारे हिस्से में बड़े पैमाने पर कीड़ा लगने का प्रकोप प्रारम्भ हो गया है।

कीड़ों से फसलों के बचाव के लिए आपके पास 39 हवाई जहाज हैं। उनके द्वारा आप छिड़काव कर सकते हैं। उनकी क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। ऐसा राज्य मन्त्री जी ने राज्य सभा में और मन्त्री महोदय ने लोक सभा में भी बताया

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

था। इनकी क्षमता का उपयोग कौन करेगा? इनकी क्षमता का उपयोग स्वयं हमारे कृषि मन्त्री जी कर सकते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि राज्य सरकार के पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं कि वह कीड़ों से फसल को बचा सके। मन्त्री महोदय इसको भी देखें कि फसल में कीड़ा लगना अभी से शुरू हो गया है, उसका बचाव कैसे किया जाए। राज्य सरकार के पास तो इतने साधन और धन राशि नहीं है कि वह कीड़े से फसलों का बचाव कर सकें।

आप जो इस बारे में आंकड़े मंगा रहे हैं वे जल्दी से मंगाएं ताकि लोगों को राहत समय पर पहुँचा सकें। बाढ़ और सूखे से राहत पहुंचाने के काम होते हैं इनके लिए आप साधन जुटाने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं। लेकिन यह जो ओला-वृष्टि और भारी वर्षा या हिमपात हुआ है यह अपने में एक अपूर्व क्षति है। इस के लिये युद्धस्तर पर सहायता कार्य होना चाहिये।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि जब तक कि मौसम विज्ञान के केन्द्र पर ही ओलावृष्टि न हो तब तक सही मायनों में उनको रिपोर्ट इसकी नहीं मिल पाती है और इससे किसानों को आगाह नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसलिए फसलों की बीमा योजना जो सरकार के विचाराधीन है उस पर भी सरकार विचार करे। इससे भी हमारे किसानों और मजदूरों को राहत मिल सकेगी। इस तरह का जो प्राकृतिक प्रकोप हमारे यहां होता है उस से बचाव के लिए भी फसल की बीमा योजना बहुत ही आवश्यक है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि बिहार में भी काफी अधिक मात्रा में अधिक बड़े पैमाने पर फसल का नुकसान हुआ है। वहां के लोगों को भी राहत पहुँचानी है। वहां लोगों की मृत्यु भी हुई है। यह सही है कि आंकड़ों के जाल में स्थिति की सही जानकारी नहीं मिल पाती। मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो अपने एक्सपर्टस भेज कर वस्तु-स्थिति की जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और जितने भी इस से प्रभावित राज्य हैं उनमें बची हुई फसल की सुरक्षा के उपाय करवा सकते हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: श्रीमन् जो ऐसी कुदरती मुसीबतें हुआ करती हैं, उनसे पहले बचाव नहीं किया जा सकता। जैसा मैंने पहले बताया ओलावृष्टि भी ऐसी ही मुसीबत है। इससे राहत देने के लिए टीम बना कर भेजने के बारे में मैंने पहले बताया है कि यह राज्य सरकार का काम है।

इसमें शक नहीं है कि काफी इलाकों में ओला गिरने से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है, आम और अलीची को फसल को नुकसान हुआ है। बेवक्त बारिस होने से भी नुकसान हो जाता है, बरफ गिरने से भी हो जाता है। लेकिन जब तक हमारे पास स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से रिपोर्ट नहीं आती तब तक हमें पता नहीं लगता कि वे क्या-क्या करना चाहते हैं? उनके पास मार्जन मनी होती है, उसमें से वे सहायता पहुँचा सकते हैं। इसके अलावा और रुपये की जरूरत है तो उस वक्त तक जब तक कि रिपोर्ट नहीं आ जाती, मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

बिहार सरकार के पास 13 करोड़ 8 लाख रुपये की हर साल मार्जिन मनी होती है, उसमें से वे इस किस्म की सहायता दे सकते हैं, राहत के काम कर सकते हैं। पिछले साल, सन् 1981-82 में 24 करोड़

20 लाख रुपये तो कैश नेशनल रूरल डवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के तहत विहार सरकार को दिया गया था। बीस हजार टन के करीब अनाज सप्लाई किया गया। तो यह इतनी भारी रकम है, 24 करोड़ से ज्यादा कैश, जिससे काम कराया जा सकता है और जहां इस किस्म की ज़रूरत हो वहां राज्य सरकार पैसा इस्तेमाल कर सकती है।

दूसरा माननीय सदस्या ने सुझाव दिया कि भारत सरकार के अफसर जब जाएं तो वे हर जगह जाकर इन्स्पैक्शन करें, जहां-जहां नुकसान हुआ है। कोशिश यही होती है कि जो सेंट्रल टीम जाए, वह हर जिले में जाकर मुआयना करे और देखे कि नुकसान कितना है। एक बात और है कि पैसा तो राज्य सरकार भारत सरकार से मांगती है तो वह कम करके तो बताएगी नहीं। ज्यादा नुकसान ही बताएगी और जितना ज्यादा बारीकी से अध्ययन किया जाएगा तो उसमें राज्य सरकार को और किसानों को नुकसान हो सकता है। हम इस मामले में उदार हैं और कोशिश करते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा किसानों की सहायता की जाए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : फसल बीमा के बारे में ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : फसल बीमा के बारे में सब राज्य सरकारों को, सब चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को लिखा है कि इसके बारे में योजना बनाएं। उसके मुताबिक वे कर रहे हैं। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इस बारे में कदम उठाए हैं। पहले जहां कम नुकसान होता था वहां पर यह योजना थी, लेकिन अब जहां ज्यादा नुकसान होता है, उन इलाकों को भी शामिल किया जा रहा है, ताकि किसानों को कुछ और राहत मिल सके।

फसलों को कीड़ा लगने के बारे में श्रीमती कृष्णा साही ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है कि बेवक्त बारिश के दौरान, वैसे भी बरसात में या ओलावृष्टि के समय फसल को कीड़े लग जाते हैं। उन्होंने चना और दालों का जिक्र किया।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : दवा छिड़काव के बारे में ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : छिड़काव की ही बात कर रहा हूं। मैंने पहले भी हाउस को बताया कि हम 11 रुपए एक एकड़ के ऊपर हवाई जहाज से छिड़काव के लिए सबसिडी देते हैं और चना, दालों की फसल के लिए या तेल के बीजों के लिए जो दवा खर्च होती है, उसके लिए आधा हिस्सा खर्चे का भारत सरकार देती है। तो अगर वहां कीड़ा लगा है तो राज्य सरकार हम से जहाज मांगें या प्राइवेट एयरक्राफ्ट से छिड़काव करा सकते हैं। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारी वर्षा हिमपात और ओलावृष्टि से भयंकर क्षति हुई है, वह बात मंत्री जी भी ने मानी है, लेकिन उन्होंने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, यह अधूरा और तथ्य से परे है अधूरा इस दृष्टि में है कि बिहार और उड़ीसा में उपलवृष्टि हुई है, तथा जम्मू-काश्मीर में हिमपात हुआ है, इसका जिक्र इसमें नहीं किया गया है जबकि और राज्यों का किया गया है।

विभिन्न राज्यों में ओलावृष्टि, हिमपात, भारी वर्षा आदि के कारण जन धन की भारी हानि हुई है। अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग दस व्यक्ति मरे हैं। दूसरे राज्यों में

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

भी मरे हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को अनुग्रह राशि का भुगतान किया जाएगा। मंत्री जी ने भी अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की तरफ से उनके पास इसके बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने यही कहा है कि वह भी कुछ सहायता देगी लेकिन मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को किसी प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता देने की बात उसने नहीं कहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को भी ऐसा करने के लिए कहेंगे ? मैंने कल भी इस सवाल को यहां उठाया था।

अरबों रुपये की फसल इस दैवी आपदा के कारण नष्ट हुई है। जिन किसानों की फसल नष्ट हुई है उनको उचित मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिये। यह तब तक सम्भव नहीं है जब तक फसल बीमा योजना लागू नहीं की जाती है। फसल बीमा योजना लागू करने के बारे में मंत्री जी का कहना है कि उन्होंने राज्य सरकारों से कहा है किन्तु राज्य सरकारें अपने वित्तीय संकट को आधार बना कर इस कार्य को करना नहीं चाहती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बताए गए वित्तीय संकट को दूर करने के लिए क्या मंत्री जी उन्हें कोई अनुदान देंगे ताकि वे फसल बीमा योजना को लागू कर सकें ?

इस प्रकार की दैवी आपदाएं आती रहती हैं। कभी बाढ़ से, कभी सूखे से, कभी हेल स्टार्म से, ओलों से, कभी बवंडर से, टारनीडों से नुकसान होता रहता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई ऐसा कोष बनाएगी जिसके माध्यम से दैवी आपदाओं से होने वाले नुकसान के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान दिया जा सके ? ऐसे संकटों के समय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जो सहायता राज्यों को दी जाती है वह धनराशि प्लान असिस्टेंस जो होता है उस में एडजस्ट कर दी जाती हैं, योजनायें चलाने के लिए जो पैसा दिया जाता है, उस में इस पैसे को एडजस्ट कर दिया जाता है। इस तरह से इस पैसे को एडजस्ट कर दिया जाएगा तो राज्य सरकारों को—कहां अलग से सहायता हुई ? प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की वजह से जो नुकसान होता है उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार योजनाओं के लिए सहायता देने के अतिरिक्त अलग से धनराशि देगी और कर्जा जो दिया जाता है उसको प्लान असिस्टेंट में एडजस्ट न करने का निर्णय लेगी या प्लान असिस्टेंस में जो कटौती कर दी जाती है इसकी वजह से उसको बन्द करेगी और अलग से अनुग्रह राशि देगी ?

मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पास ग्यारह करोड़ रुपया पहले से हैं जो वह इस प्रकार की आपदाओं में खर्च कर सकती है। वहां जो बाढ़ आई थी उसी में ग्यारह सौ करोड़ से ज्यादा का नुकसान उत्तर प्रदेश में हो चुका है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जितनी सहायता की मांग की थी उतनी भी उसको नहीं दी गई। नतीजा यह है कि जिन लोगों का नुकसान हुआ है उनको जो यह कहा गया था कि उनको मकान बनाने के लिए पैसा दिया जाए, दूसरी तरह से उनकी क्षतिपूर्ति की जाएगी, आज वह भी नहीं हो पाई है। कारण यह है कि वहां सरकार के पास पैसा ही नहीं रह गया है, उत्तर प्रदेश में लोग मरे हैं, फसलें नष्ट हुई हैं, जानवर मरे हैं। ग्यारह करोड़ उनके पास कहीं नहीं रह गया है।

यह ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे के समान है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अलग से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को इतना पैसा दिया जाएगा ताकि पिछला जो उसका कमिटमैंट है बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों को मुआवजा देने का वह पूरा हो सके और ओलावृष्टि के कारण जो नई क्षति हुई है उसकी वह पूर्ति कर सके ?

मैंने नेचुरल केलामाइटीज़ के बारे में अलग से फंड बनाने के बारे में पूछा है, मैंने यह पूछा है कि योजना से जो कटौती की जाती है, इसको क्या आप खत्म करेंगे, अलग से अनुदान आप राज्य सरकारों को देंगे ? आप इवैल्युएशन वहां करते हैं जहां पचास प्रतिशत से अधिक की फसल को नुकसान पहुँचा होता है । वहां पर आप सहायता देते हैं तो इसका क्या आधार है ? क्या प्रदेश के आधार पर करते हैं या जिले के आधार पर करते हैं ? मान लीजिये 10, 20 गांवों में ओला पड़ गया या दूसरी जगह पड़ गया तो पूरे प्रदेश के हिसाब से अगर देखेंगे तो 1 फीसदी भी नहीं होगा जिसका मतलब यह होगा कि कोई सहायता नहीं दी जायेगी । अगर जिले के आधार पर भी करेंगे तो बहुत से जिलों को सहायता नहीं दे पायेंगे । इसलिये क्या आप तहसील, प्रखंड को आधार मान कर कोई इवैल्युएशन करेंगे ? या अलग अलग कृषकों को इकाई मान कर इसका इवैल्युएशन करते हैं ?

जो केन्द्रीय टीम आप भेजते हैं वह बहुधा सही तरीके से सर्वेक्षण नहीं करती है । जैसे मैंने बाढ़ के समय कहा था आपने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में टीम भेजी थी लेकिन वह गोरखपुर न जा कर बस्ती जा कर लौट आयी । कहा कि उनको हैलीकोप्टर नहीं मिला उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की मेहरबानी की वजह से । इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय टीम जो आप भेजेंगे सही रूप से जहां नुकसान हुआ है वहां जायेगी, या पुरानी पद्धति को अपना कर केवल स्टेट कैपिटल में जा कर लौट आयेगी ? इसलिये इसके बारे में एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें आप विशेष रूप से इंस्ट्रक्शन्स दें जहां पर क्षति हुई है उन स्थानों पर अवश्य जायें ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आखिर में जो सुझाव दिया माननीय सदस्य ने उसके लिये तो हम पहले ही इंस्ट्रक्शन्स जारी कर चुके हैं कि सैन्ट्रल टीम जब जाये तो कोशिश करे हर जिले में जहां ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है उसका दौरा करे और पता लगाये नुकसान का ।

दूसरे मैं इनका यह शक मिटाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर नुकसान 25 फीसदी या इससे ज्यादा किसी जिले या स्टेट में हुआ तो उसके हिसाब से तो कुछ भी नहीं मिलेगा । अगर ऐसा होता तो हमारे यहां की राशि राज्यों को नहीं मिलनी थी । इकाई तो हमारी छोटी से छोटी है एक एक खेत की गिरदावरी । एक एक मकान जिसको नुकसान पहुँचता है उसको देखा जाता है, एक एक जानवर जो मरता है उसके लिये भी सहायता दी जाती है । इससे नीचे तो और कोई इकाई नहीं हो सकती ? एक किसान की अगर 4 एकड़ जमीन है उसमें अगर 1 एकड़ में नुकसान हुआ है तो उसको 1 एकड़ के लिए सहायता दी जायगी । इसी तरह से मकान के नुकसान की पूर्ति होती है । अगर कोई मकान बिल्कुल गिर गया है तो उसके लिए अलग से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सहायता देती है, पार्शली डैमेज्ड के लिए अलग है ।

दूसरा इनको यह शक है कि सारा पैसा जो कुछ राहत के लिये मिलता है यह प्लान

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

में ऐडजस्ट हो जाता है। यह बात भी ठीक नहीं है। आम तौर पर जो आपत्तियां आती हैं किसानों के लिये उसमें दो तरह की सहायता होती है—एक प्लान असिस्टेंस और दूसरी नान-प्लान असिस्टेंस। ड्राउट में भी और दूसरी चीजों में जो सहायता दी जाती है दोनों तरह की सहायता होती है। प्लान असिस्टेंस ऐसे कामों के लिये जो काम प्लान में होने थे और मन्जूर हो चुके हैं उनके लिये एडवांस प्लान असिस्टेंस होती है ताकि आइन्दा भी काम पूरा हो जाय। नान-प्लान असिस्टेंस होती है जैसे पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम करना, चारा मंगाना है, केटिल कैम्प खोलना है, दवाइयां मंगानी हैं, इन चीजों के अन्दर कोई ऐडजस्टमेंट नहीं होता है। यह ग्रान्ट होती है। इसी तरह से ओला, बाढ़ की मुसीबत में 75 परसेंट ग्रान्ट होती है आउटराइट और प्लान में ऐडजस्ट नहीं होती। यह सारा का सारा भारत सरकार से राहत के काम के लिए पैसा मिलता है। इसका कोई ऐडजस्टमेंट प्लान में नहीं होता। और जो इस वक्त ओला पड़ा है, मकान गिरे हैं, आदमी मरे हैं, कैटिल मरे हैं उन चीजों के लिए जो पैसा भी भारत सरकार देगी सारा स्टेट सरकार के खर्चे का 75 परसेंट वह ग्रान्ट होगी। उसमें भी आप की तसल्ली हो जानी चाहिए। बिहार और जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार को हमने तार भेजे थे 3 मार्च को।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): तार बाद में पहुँचते हैं, चिट्ठी पहले पहुँचती है। (व्यवधान)

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: आपका टेलीफोन जल्दी काम करता होगा, आप कर दिया करें।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: टेलीफोन में तो साठे साहब खा गये।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: जम्मू कश्मीर और बिहार सरकार की तरफ से हमें अभी तक कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली, कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। 3 तारीख के टेलेक्स का हमारे पास जवाब नहीं आया। जब तक राज्य सरकार से पूछने के बाद हमारे पास इत्तिला नहीं आये, उस वक्त तक मैं आनरेबल मैम्बर्स को कोई जबाव नहीं दे सकता कि नुकसान है या नहीं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: नेचुरल कैलामिटी फण्ड कोई अलग से बनायेंगे?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: जितना मार्जिनल मनी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को एनुअली मिलता है, यह एक तरह का इन मुसीबतों के लिए फण्ड है। आप कौनसा अलग फण्ड और बनाना चाहते हैं? सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का अलग हो? सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का तो सारा खजाना एक है, कंसोलिडेटेड फण्ड है, उसमें इन चीजों के लिये प्रावीजन रखा जाता है। भगवान ना करे कि ज्यादा मुसीबत आये, लेकिन जितने पैसे की जरूरत हो इन राहत के कामों के लिए, तो भारत सरकार के पास उसकी कोई कमी नहीं है।

फसल बीमा योजना के लिए इस प्लान में 20 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावीजन है। उस 20 करोड़ रुपये के लिए हमने स्टेट्स को लिखा है कि अपनी स्कीमें बना-बनाकर इस्तेमाल करने के लिए हम से लें। उसमें पहले प्लान में प्रावीजन 20 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया है। यह मार्जिन मनी हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास इन मुसीबतों के लिए एक फण्ड है। भारत सरकार उसमें और ज्यादा सहायता देने के लिये पैसे की कमी महसूस नहीं करती है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अन्तिम बात उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के बारे में है **

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अभी तो भगवान करे आप जिन्दा रहें, अन्तिम बात क्यों पूछते हैं ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैं तो अभी बहुत दिन जिन्दा रहूंगा, लेकिन इस समय पूछने के लिये अन्तिम बात है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के पास 11 करोड़ रुपये जो आपने बताये, वह तो पहले ही बाढ़ में खर्च हो गये हैं अब क्या अलग से देंगे ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जब तक उस पैसे का हमारे पास हिसाब न आये और राज्य सरकार यह न लिखे कि यह पैसा खर्च हो चुका है, हमें और इतने पैसे की जरूरत है, तब तक मैं इस मामले में कुछ नहीं कह सकता। यह राज्य सरकार के बताने का काम है कि पैसा खर्च हो गया है और हमको इतना और चाहिये।

12.48 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : I beg to present the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED CASES OF EXTRACTION OF EYES OF PERSONS DYING IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND SELLING THESE EYES AT HIGH PRICES

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात पर कि अस्पतालों से मरे हुए लोगों की आंखें पुलिस, डाक्टरों और बदमाशों की साजिश से निकाल ली जाती हैं व्यापक जन-असंतोष व्याप्त है। यह आंख निकालने की प्रक्रिया पहले जेल में शुरू हुई, फिर बाहर गुंडों द्वारा आंखें निकाले जाने की बातें आईं, मगर सरकार ने उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि अब सरकारी अस्पतालों के अन्दर घुस कर डाक्टरों और पुलिस को मिलाकर असामाजिक तत्व आंखें निकाल रहे हैं। यह एक गम्भीर स्थिति है। अतः इस गम्भीर तात्कालिक लोक-मत के प्रश्न पर मैं सदन और सरकार का ध्यान दिलाकर इस अमानवीय कुकर्म को रोकना चाहता हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): ये आंखें कहां निकाल रहे हैं, दिल्ली में, बिहार में, हरियाणा में ?

श्री भीखू राम जैन (चांदनी चौक) : आप तो रोजाना यहां हाउस में आंखें निकालते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम निकालते नहीं, दिखाते हैं।

श्री जगदीश टाइटलर : बागड़ी साहब, आप वहां न जाना।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : वहां पर जब तुम्हारी आंख निकाली जायेंगी, तब मैं ही जाऊंगा, बेटा। मेरे सिवाय बचाने वाला कौन है तुम्हें।

[श्री मनी राम बागड़ी]

ये बदमाश, डाक्टर और पुलिस एक-एक आंख की कीमत 8 से 10 हजार रुपया बाजार में लेकर बेच रहे हैं। इनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करें तथा इसकी जांच कराई जाये और दोषी लोगों को सख्त सजा दी जाये।

(ii) CONSTRUCTION OF A COAL BERTH AT PARADIP PORT TO FACILITATE SUPPLY OF COAL TO PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL PLANTS.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

Import of coal for different integrated public sector steel plants has become impossible in the absence of a coal berth at Paradip Port. The Government of India is making import of coal through this port to meet the requirement of the Public Sector Steel Plants of the country. Various coal fields are situated near Paradip Port. Integrated public sector steel plants in the Eastern regions are also located few hundred kilometres away from this port. Therefore, those steel plants prefer to procure coal from this Port.

Unfortunately, no coal berth has been set up at Paradip Port to provide adequate facilities for the export and import of coal. On the other hand, the stocks of coking coal in the integrated steel plants have come down sharply. Unless a coal berth is constructed at Paradip Port, this problem will always remain there. The State Government has requested the Government of India to set up a coal berth at Paradip Port. The Union Ministry of Shipping and Transport has also made an estimate of Rs. 30 crores for the construction of a coal berth there. But the construction work of the coal berth has not been taken up. Unless some early steps are taken in the matter, the steel plants will continue to suffer further shortage of coking coal and their production will be hampered. The year 1982 has been declared as 'Productivity Year'. Therefore, production of steel in the public sector steel plant should not be allowed to hamper for want of coking coal.

In view of this I demand that the construction work of a coal berth at Paradip Port of Orissa should be started forthwith.

(iii) SHORT SUPPLY OF COKING COAL TO BIG STEEL PLANTS.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur) : I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

The public sector integrated steel plants in the country are passing through serious crisis with the sharp reduction in coking coal stocks on the one hand and a steady rise in power cuts on the other. The coking coal stocks at the different public sector steel plants had come down sharply to as low as 1,97,100 tonnes in the beginning of January 1982 from a level of over four lakh tonnes last year. The existing of coking coal stock is dangerously at a low level.

The power position of those steel plants is equally precarious. Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants which have been constantly operating at a very high level of capacity utilisation and which together account for over 50 per cent of the saleable steel output, experienced power restriction from the month of January, 1982. The production of saleable steel by the public sector steel plants suffered during January compared with December output. If the power cut continues for few months more at this rate, the public sector steel plants of the country may not reach their production target set for the year 1982-83. The

reduction of coking coal stock at this rate may put those plants in great difficulties in continuing their day-to-day operation.

The Government of India has a proposal for the expansion and modernisation of steel plants in the Sixth Plan period. The expansion programme of the Government may not be materialised if the power cut continues any further. The shortage of coking coal will hit the production of saleable steel, ingot steel and pig iron. The total financial outlay involves in these public sector Integrated Steel Plants exceeds thousands of crores of rupees. Therefore, Government of India should take immediate steps to expedite the supply of coking coal to those steel plants on a priority basis. State Government should be advised to ensure the power supply to those plants till they generate power from their own captive power plants.

This issue deserves the special attention of the Government of India. Therefore, I demand the Ministry of Steel and Mines to take effective steps in the matter without any further delay. (*Interruptions*)

(iv) NEED FOR INSTALLING AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SYSTEM AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS AND FACILITY OF MICROWAVE OR U.H.F. SYSTEMS IN IMPORTANT TRUNK ROUTES IN WEST BENGAL.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, the programme of putting up Automatic Telephone Exchange systems at district headquarters in the State of West Bengal has been very slow. In 1974, automatic exchange was commissioned at Darjeeling and since then no other district headquarters exchange was automatised to keep pace with the present-day needs of communication systems. Same also is the position in respect of providing trunk communication circuits through microwave or other small capacity UHF Radio type media.

Sir, some routes are approved and schemes sanctioned, but West Bengal State is not at all getting any allotment. I was informed that the imported transmission systems have been physically obtained in our country and they only require to be brought to this State for installation, instead of their use in the southern or western regions, which will only show the policy of 'carrying coal to New castle'.

Only putting up automatic telephone exchange systems at district headquarters and facilities of microwave or UHF systems in important trunk routes can remove the untold hardships and inconvenience to the telephone subscribers of West Bengal.

Under these circumstances, I demand that the Minister concerned make a statement in the House clarifying the position in what time the district headquarters will be provided with automatic telephone exchange and important trunk routes of West Bengal will be connected through microwave of UHF system.

I also demand and urge upon the Government to install automatic telephone exchange systems at district headquarters and connect all important trunk routes of West Bengal through microwave system without any further delay to improve the telephone service of West Bengal.

(V) DEMANDS OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN BIHAR

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार न्यायिक सेवा के ग्यारह सौ अधिकारी जिस में सेशन जज, जिला जज, अतिरिक्त जिला जज, मुख्य न्यायिक दण्डाधिकारी एवं दण्डाधिकारी भी

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

शामिल हैं विगत 23 फरवरी से अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। उनकी मुख्य मांग है कि चतुर्थ वेतन पुनरीक्षण समिति की अनुशंसाओं को लागू किया जाय।

23, 24 एवं 25 फरवरी को वे कलम, बंद हड़ताल पर थे। संघर्ष का दूसरा चरण विगत 5 मार्च 1972 से शुरू है जिस में नियमानुसार काम कर सघर्ष चला रहे हैं।

बिहार न्यायिक सेवा संघ ने चेतावनी दी है कि यदि उनकी मांगें शीघ्र नहीं मानी गईं तो 22 मार्च से अनिश्चितकालीन "कलम-बद" हड़ताल पर चले जाएंगे।

न्यायिक अधिकारियों के आन्दोलन से मुकदमे के निपटारे पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। न्यायालयों में प्रायः काम ठप्प है। लोग परेशान हैं। खेद है कि न्याय देने वाला स्वयं न्याय की मांग कर रहा है।

बिहार राज्य बार एसोसिएशन एवं विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों ने उनकी मांगों का समर्थन किया है।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार हस्तक्षेप कर बिहार सरकार को निर्देश दे कि वह न्यायिक अधिकारियों की उचित मांगों को शीघ्र मान कर जनजीवन को राहत दें।

(vi) OBJECTIONABLE REFERENCE TO LATE SHRI SANJAY GANDHI IN THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : Sir, I rise now to mention under Rule 377 the instance of a great disrespect shown to this House by an international book of knowledge, the Encyclopaedia Britannica. I have risen to mention this because it involves the honour of this Seventh Parliament and the Britannica has sullied the image of a departed Member of this House—Shri Sanjay Gandhi. The book has referred to Sanjay—in its own derogatory words—as a "controversial figures" and as a "negative influence" and has cast several other aspersions including doubts about his respect for democratic institutions.

Shri Sanjay Gandhi was an elected Member of this House and an attack on him by a foreign Encyclopaedia amounts to an attack on our national honour. Moreover, I want to highlight here that the Britannica went out of its way to attack a Member of this House, because, according to the Dictionary, an Encyclopaedia is a book of references where essential information pertaining to people, events, organisations, phenomena and items are compiled. An encyclopaedia is not a commentative book; its function is not to interpret facts but to present them. How then does the Britannica muster such audacity as to tarnish the image of a national leader, who also happened to be the grand son of the founder of Indian Republic—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ?

Shri Sanjay Gandhi, as it is well known, led a youth upsurge in this country, the like of which was never seen since Independence. He was not just a politician. After his death, even his worst critics in this country have admitted that he was a nation-builder, a visionary and a man of infinite courage and dedication. Many of the Members sitting in this House today owe their ideology, political existence and original inspiration to the leadership of Shri Sanjay Gandhi. To ridicule him or to humiliate his memory in such a cavalier fashion is an insult to all of us present here. Whatever be the reputation of the Britannica, it has simply no right to trend on the sentiments of one-seventh of the human race.

The Britannica, a publication from the United States, has added insult to injury by publishing as Shri Saniay Gandhi's photograph the photograph of our esteemed colleague Shri Vidya Charan Shukla. We all wish Shri Shukla a long life, but it shows how little respect the makers of the Britannica have towards our national feeling. Not content with vilifying Shri Sanjay Gandhi, they have just not cared to check back on the authenticity of the photograph used.

I demand that a thorough inquiry be ordered into the circumstances leading to such obnoxious material appearing in the Britannica. And, if it is found that the material was filed from India by a foreigner, he or she should immediately be deported. Pending such steps, I would appeal to the Government that all copies of the 1980 Encyclopaedia Britannica be immediately confiscated or removed from the shelves of book-shops and libraries and the edition be prescribed.

It is not clear to us whether the entries in the Britannica are the works of individual authors or are cobbled together at the editor's table. Whatever be the modalities, I would request the Government to find out which particular person or group of persons was responsible for the item on Shri Sanjay Gandhi. Once the responsibility is fixed, the Government of India should use all its diplomatic and trade influence to elicit an unconditional apology from the person or persons concerned. This is the least we can do to save our national honour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House is adjourned till 2.05 p.m.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eleven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1982-83—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we shall take up General Discussion on the Budget. Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Generally I am not called so early.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is dearth of Speakers from the Opposition.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, while I rise to speak on the Budget, I would like to begin with certain conceptual framework. I concede that the Budget preparation is not merely an exercise in mathematics, nor is it an exercise nor is it the business of the accountants alone. The Budget preparation involves certain ideological approach, economic approach and certain doctrines also, and naturally it reflects the economic philosophy of the Government of the time. But, of course, I know that I have got certain doctrines and I refuse to be doctrinaire.

Secondly, I also concede that the Budget of a nation cannot be conceived particularly at this time without considering the international environment. Therefore, Sir, the consideration of the international environment and the question of economic policy of the Government is quite relevant—not irrelevant but relevant—in the matter of discussing the Budget proposals of a Government at a particular point of time.

Sir, I am really sorry that on these two counts the Government has not come out are the Finance Minister has not come out with a clear-cut policy enunciation. So far as the

[Shri Chitta Basu]

approach which has been reflected in the Budget is concerned, it is hazy, it is ambivalent and it is not clearly defined. That is also because of their unnecessary or avoidable inclination to pragmatism. In regard to the econimic philosophy pursued by the Government, I do not blame him, I do not expect a socialist budget from the Government of the day, of which he happens to be the Finance Minister. I have got no personal grouse or animosity, nor have I got high expectation from him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At least you accept that you are a socialist.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : There is no doubt about it.

Sir, I believe in certain doctrines, as I told you, but I refuse to be doctrinaire. In regard to the economic philosophy, it is quite well-known that your philosophy is a philosophy of mixed economy. You can operate only within the parameters of the mixed economy and therefore, a socialist approach cannot be expected from the Finance Minister because he works within these fixed parameters and these fixed parameters are the parameters of mixed economy.

But an analysis of the Budget proposals convinces me that even within this parameter of mixed economy, I am sorry to say, the tilt is more towards the monopolists, the capitalists and multi-national business tycoons. I do not expect that this Government and this Finance Minister, situated as he is to-day, can he produce a budget which goes against the interests of the multi-nationals in our country? How can he do away with the economic policy which strengthens the capitalists base in the economy? That I do not expect from him. It is not possible for him. That is not possible for the party which he represents. But to say that your budget and policy is the policy of mixed economy and you also pursue not only the growth but growth of social justice is deceptive. This Budget reflects a greater tilt towards the monopolists, thr capitalists, the business tycoons. (*Interruptions*). You will think these are our phraseology and to which Mr. Swamy is very much allergic...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : You are missing big landlords.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Big landlords are also supporting you, there is no doubt about it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : In chronology these two are missing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : But your Government protects these big landlords, monopolists, capitalists and multi-national tycoons, there is no doubt about it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : What he has missed is the running dog imperialism.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : In West Bengal, the C.P.M. Government, of which he is a partner...(*Interruptions*)....thay are supporting. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I have got his point. That needs reply.

The economic policy, the fiscal policy, these are generally determined by the Government here. The State Government has got nothing to do with the preparation of the basic policy, in regard to the economic direction or the fiscal direction. Therefore, the West Bengal Government, situated as they are, cannot work within the parameter of fiscal and economic

policy directions of the Government which you prepare here. You prepare the policy which protects the interests of those sections and the classes which I have referred to earlier. My reply to your point is, the West Bengal Government being a united front Government committed to the left, cannot reform the economic and fiscal policy that you formulate here. You formulate policy on the basis of defending the class interests—interest of the classes which I have referred to earlier. Therefore, there is nothing to be ashamed of. The failures of West Bengal Government, the shortcomings of West Bengal Government are directly the result of these shortcomings of the basic policies that you are pursuing to-day. Therefore, I did not expect that thing from the Government, nor am I disappointed on that count because your affiliation was already known and the kind of the Budget this Government was able to produce. But one thing, I want to make a mention of here in regard to the international environment—I do concede.

A Budget of a nation, particularly at this point of time, cannot be prepared completely ignoring the developments particularly the deterioration of security environment around us. There is a direct relevance with that. On that account also, I am sorry to say that the Finance Minister has not taken proper care to assess the situation correctly. They have not really understood the implications of the deteriorating security environment as also the part of the America's global strategy today. Somebody may or may not agree with me. But India's economy today cannot be viewed, particularly in this situation of deteriorating security environment, in isolation from the America's global strategy. You cannot have a policy of your own unless you have got a right type of pressure on the foreign economic relations. It is not the subject of External Affairs Ministry alone I am discussing. The Budget is very much relatively connected with foreign economic relations.

The foreign economic relations that you have already built up or that you propose to build up cannot but be reflected in the Budget proposition. Sir, having that point in may view, I want to say that it is necessary for us to understand the implications of America's global policy. In short, it can be described that the United States of America has got a concept of strategic consensus. They have linked up their economic aid with the concept of particular strategic consensus. The implication of it is that they do not give economic aid to those nations and countries which are not within the orbit of this strategic consensus. They have already rather identified certain receipient countries which are agreeing to work as clientele States and subserve the interests of their global strategy. They have decided not to offer any kind of economic aid or anything to those countries which are outside the orbit. In this context, the United States of America has already decided that the quantum of aid to India through the multinational quarters should be reduced and they have also brought in the International Monetary Fund with certain conditionalities. Therefore, Sir, they have suggested that in order to finance or fund our developmental programmes, India should rely more and more on borrowing from the capital markets of the United States of America. There is nothing to hide for the Government. As far as I remember, your Secretary has made a statement saying that the funds would not be a problem even if IDA fund is stopped. Funds are in abundance. The question is whether we should accept or we should not accept. That means you are relying or you want to rely more on commercial borrowings of private capital of United States of America and from various agencies.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

That creates a condition Sir. That creates a condition which makes our economy more vulnerable and in the context of this deteriorating security environment, I am sorry to say that the Hon. Minister has not taken proper care of it and has not made proper assessment of it. The conditionality of the IMF, I will say, forcing us to rely more on commercial borrowings is just a beginning of the process of the global strategy of the United States of America to bring India into the net of debt trap of this nation through commercial borrowings from American private capital. And IMF conditionalities are, I think, just the beginning of the process of bringing India into the death trap which has caused ruin to many developing countries and which serves as an example for us.

But, unfortunately, the Hon. Finance Minister has not taken proper note of it and the dangers inherent in the situation which is developing today.

Even this Budget—I am not going out of the purview of the Budget—shows an increased market borrowing. It is something like Rs. 3,200 crores whereas it is Rs. 2,800 crores in the current year. Just I give that as an indication. More and more reliance is placed on the market borrowing on the advice of Mr. Clausen, Mr. Clausen was here recently in Delhi. Mr. Clausen did make the suggestion that there is no alternative for you but to depend more on commercial borrowing. You have acted on this advice and it is reflected in the Budget.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Mr. Clausen's employee has become your Finance Minister. Mr. Ashok Mitra is.....

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I will have to say my own thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Therefore, I should not be disturbed. Please ask them not to disturb me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: West Bengal Finance Minister.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it is Finance Ministry, then I will give you more time. Will you agree?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I will be satisfied. Please give me one minute. They are disturbing me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : West Bengal Finance Minister is an employee of the World Bank. You ask him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not the question. It is about the Budget proposal.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is true he was there for several years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is his subordinate, West Bengal...

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Are we discussing the affairs of World Bank here?

Again, the Budget itself reflects a greater dependence on external assistance. It has increased by 40%. Therefore, these are the symptoms. My charge or rather grouse—I do not like to use a strong word—is...

What is the good of using a strong word?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is smiling! After all, he is from your State !

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Anyway, I do not like that harsh words alone

produce results. Sometimes, mild words also produce results and with that hope, I am using mild words. Mild words will have a greater impact on him than harsh words. Then also, if we are disappointed, then, harsh words are there very much in my weaponry and I do not lack in it.

The Budget did not provide adequately the cushion to absorb the shock, if that is likely to arise having regard to the global strategy of the United States of America and following from it the deteriorating security environment. There is no sufficient cushion provided to absorb the shock. Then, everything will be in doldrums and our dependence on them would further increase.

Now Hon. Member Mr. Chavan was very proud that the Government has been able to secure IMF loan and that this Budget does not reflect any imprint of their conditions. It is not true. It is untruth. If somebody claims—I think that the Hon. Finance Minister would not claim it because in his Economic Survey he did mention about the compulsions of structural adjustments with the IMF conditionalities—it is wrong. It is wrong if somebody stands up and says that our Budget does not reflect any imprint of the IMF conditionalities : It is not correct ; it is not true ; it is merely a sycophancy. As you know the IMF wanted that there should be liberalisation of imports, that there should be further stepping up of West-oriented exports. Is it not so ? Did they not ask for a shift of emphasis from direct to indirect taxation and grant of concessions to foreign collaborators ? These were the things which were prescribed by the IMF. Go through the Budget papers, pick up the Budget documents and see whether your proposals reflect the imprint of these conditions or not. You have imposed additional burdens to the extent of Rs. 535 crores by way of indirect taxation. Can you deny that ? Along with it, there was also the pre-Budget tax burden of Rs. 681 crores. I do not like to go further. There is enough proof that his budget proposals bear the imprint of the IMF conditionalities. There are certrin basic inadequacies which the Finance Minister has fought shy of. His only approach is to postpone the difficult question. His only approach is to maintain the status quo and go on the beaten track. Somebody has called it a very novel budget. It is nothing but a budget which has been produced on the beaten track, on the track which has been beaten by many former Finance Ministers with the single objective of strengthening the capital base of the economy....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Socialistic capitalism.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May be, socio-capitalism.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : This is a budget which has been produced on the beaten track, and I do not blame him for it because he has to work within set parameters. But some Hon. Member had this to say that he had broken that and covered new ground. No, Sir. . He has not covered new ground. He has proceeded along the beaten track. (*Interruptions*) If we have to revive our economy, there is no scope for soft option. That, you should understand. I do not think you should understand it from me. You can understand it from yourself. My point of view is that there is no scope for soft option here. But you have accepted the soft option. What was needed was a more aggressive attack on the structural inadequacies—instead of making structural adjustments with IMF conditionalities—and the distortions in our economic and fiscal system. He has not done

[Shri Chitta Basu]

that. To make it more explicit, the gap between the resources-need and their generation can never be bridged—it is an important issue for the nation's progress—unless the tax structure is restructured on a new economic philosophy. This economic philosophy, according to me, is a mild one. The tax structure should reflect the rate and composition of economic growth. I have got enough facts to show that there has been increase in the GNP, but the major share of that has been cornered by those very favoured classes; if you want me to repeat, I will say that it is those monopolies, capitalists and landlords who have cornered the major share of the increase in the GNP.

AN HON. MEMBER : Where are the landlords now ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Therefore, again I say—and that was the track being followed earlier and he, as usual, has followed that track also—that instead of that there has been no imposition of fresh tax burdens on the corporate sector. That is the promise you made. There has been a host of concessions, namely, wealth tax, capital gains tax, depreciation, income tax on dividends and to undertakings in the Free Trade Zone—to mention a few. All these concessions are substantial; while there has been no imposition of tax burdens on the corporate sector....

AN HON. MEMBER : They belong to the weaker sections of the society !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now you should conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, yesterday no member from the Opposition spoke. Let me compensate for that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every party has been allowed some time. I cannot give more than that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Anyway, only five more minutes I want.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : However forcefully you may speak, you cannot provoke the Finance Minister. He is still smiling.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am also smiling. I am also not angry.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Sir, you are acting as a shock-absorber within the Opposition.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, the Hon. Member, Shri Y.B. Chavan was telling yesterday in reply to a particular question that was put to him. What was deficit financing ? He says that deficit financing is all the more good for us and for a developing country like ours. That is No. 1. He says the deficit financing is within controllable and manageable limits. I want to say and I do not want to go into figures now. Is it not a fact that the Planning Commission, after reviewing the economy and our country's strength and weakness, came to the conclusion that the Indian economy is in a position to absorb the shock of Rs. 5000 crores of deficit financing during the entire Sixth Five Year Plan.....(*Interruptions*) That has already been crossed and you have exceeded it by Rs. 40 crores .....

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : They will double-cross now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Therefore, what was the limit for the complete Five Year Plan has been already exceeded by three years' total budgetary gap and to-day it is exceeded by Rs. 40 crores and another two years of the Plan still

remain. Yet you say it is merely out of sycophancy. Here you say that the Planning Commission is not correct, its analysis is not correct, its understanding of India's economic problems is not correct, but when they understand everything and analyse everything and say that the limit is Rs. 5000 and you have already crossed that limit, yet you say that the deficit financing that the Government has proposed is within the manageable limit. This is the point we should take not of. .....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That must be the last point– I think.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : There are many more points I have to make, but if you do not allow me five minutes more.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is why I called you so that I can give you more time. ...You have already taken 25 minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Coming to the Plan, the Finance Minister is on record and he declared that unlike the past two years which have been years of crisis management—I think you did say that and I do not think you deny that.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : You are quoting from my speech. Why should I deny it ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The Finance Minister declared that unlike in the past two years which were years of crisis management and recovery 'the objective of policy in 1982-83 will be to maintain the momentum of growth and to make an all out effort to achieve the social and economic objectives of the Sixth plant' ....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, it sounds better when he reads than when the Minister reads it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I was hearing his speech. He did not read like that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : He says that the objective is to maintain the momentum. Look at it, the economist you are. I concede to you. What is the momentum they are maintaining ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : A capitalist economy.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The Plan outlay, I agree and concede, has been raised by 21% but the project cost has by this time increased by 20%. It is likely to go up. If the price-rise and the project costs continue to rise, the real worth of the value, the real worth of the plan, will not be as it is being claimed.

Therefore, Sir, the actual target of the plan will be eroded and, if the plan target is eroded, how will the momentum be maintained ? Therefore, Sir, it is also deceptive. He is no less intelligent than anyone of us. He is faithful to the task. It is not that I am wise but he is not. He is equally wise. But, his wisdom is being displayed and made use of to serve the interests of a particular class of people. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, Sir, it is not correct to say this. He claims that the economy appears to be out of the wood...I say it is not so. It is still not out of the wood. I rely on the Economic Survey of this year. The rate of growth in agricultural production was only 3% as against the planned target of 5.2% per annum. The glaring fact is that even in 1981-82 the total agricultural output was only marginally higher than the peak year of 1978-79. It had been possible. The addition of irrigated area was as high as 2.46 million hectares in 1980-81 compared to 1.98 million hectares in 1979-80. Therefore, on the agricultural front, your achievement is only of a marginal nature.

[Shti Chitta Basu]

You are now only higher by 2.73 million hectares than the peak production year of 1978-79.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Janata period.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I leave it to him.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is now very happy.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I agree that the rise in the industrial production was as high as 9.8%. That was indeed due to the improvement in the infrastructure and the capacity utilisation. Therefore, what is needed is the capacity expansion. The progress you claim is not due to the capacity expansion but, this has been possible only with increased capacity utilisation or improvement in the infrastructure. Even conceding that, in the crusial areas like power, the total capacity expansion has fallen substantially. It had fallen short of the planned target during the last few years. There is a shortfall in investment on the railways. The essential investment has been reduced. Wagon renewal rate is much slower than the target. Doubt prevails even to-day about the projected rise of crude oil from sixteen million tonnes to 35 to 40 million tonnes. Doubt prevails there. This Economic Survey does not give us the data. How can ten per cent increase in the crude output be achieved ? Has it been done ? Is it possible to understand the implication of the increased crude output ? If it is possible, let him say that.

If the Government claims that the economy is out of the wood to-day, must honestly beg to differ from it. It is still in wood and for that more radical measures are needed which the Government does not propose to take.

Sir, I am sorry to say that it is a budget which will bring in tears for the millions of our country-men. It is a budget which is more in favour of the privileged class. It is a budget which holds out portents of further price hike. Therefore, the vast millions of our country-men cannot derive any satisfaction from these Budget proposals. I hope, if the Government so desires, it should take to hard options so that economy of our country can be rid from the economic ills it is suffering from.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the annual financial statement and the estimates of expenditure and income is in fact, the Budget and the Budget apart from the Constitutional requirements generally reflects the policies of the party in power. My friend, Shri Chitta Basu was just saying that this Budget has not reflected the policies of the party in power which has been the reason for tears to millions of our country-men.

Sir, I might have somehow agreed with him had he said that the concessions that have given in the Budget to the working class or the salaried people in the form of increase in taxable limit or other concessions in the form of money that they will receive at the time of retirement are meant for the tycoons. Sir, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for having translated the wishes of the people who are in power today. The Finance Minister has given a concession to the salaried class and a person getting Rs. 25,000/- a year would not be taxed now. Directly they will not be taxed to the extent of Rs. 20,000/- because of the concession of 25 per cent, standard deduction that has been allowed. Apart from that the other concessions that they are likely to get in the form of house rent allowance, life insurance premium whereby another Rs. 5,000/- could easily be calculated to be making them exempt from the tax. But, Sir, I would like to request the Finance

Minister that the class of employees who are getting more than Rs. 2,000—the officer class—have not been taken into account and they are the people—persons getting between Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000—who are very hard hit. I would like to request to the Finance Minister to consider whether this concession which has been allowed to people getting upto Rs. 2,000 per month could be extended upto Rs. 3,000 or so. I think that would not come in the category of tycoons as my friend, Shri Chitta Basu, has just now said. I am talking about the officer class as they are called—the salaried class. I am not talking of the industrialists earning Rs. 30,000 a month or businessmen. I am talking about only these salaried class and certain concession has been given to them for the money that they get at their retirement. That will go a long way to help them, I therefore want the next speaker from their party to say whether they can call a clerk getting Rs. 2000 a tycoon, whether they have any sympathy with those people or not.

I have one word to say to the Finance Minister and it is about the people of Indian origin living abroad. Certain concessions have been given to them ; when they come here and stay for 60 days certain concessions have been given. I have got some personal knowledge. Large number of Indians who are living abroad who have amassed large wealth want to come back home. But, without getting facilities in India, they are not able to come. They must be provided with some facilities and some concessions, not necessarily only in income-tax, but they can be provided with houses—not necessarily at concessional rates, but authorities like the DDA at Delhi and other authorities in Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere may be given some sort of money to help them or otherwise some direction can be given to them saving that preference should be given to those who are coming to India with their foreign money, with foreign exchange. They may be given this concession and facility so that they may be able to establish themselves here, so that they may be able to export their products and bring money to this country. This aspect has not been looked after and I somehow feel that this is a long over-due matter. We should help those Indians who have been living abroad and who have been writing to the Finance Ministry, the Industry Ministry and every where. At the same time it is very necessary that various formalities that are necessary to be completed for establishing small or big industry in this country should be relaxed for those people who want to come from abroad so that we may invest the foreign exchange money, we may get back our brothers and sisters home, so that they can establish themselves. You will also appreciate, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that enless concessions are given, these people can never come back, in spite of the fact that they want to come back and we want them to come back. Therefore, I submit most respectfully that due consideration has to be given on that account in the Finance Ministry and in the Industry Ministry and it should be reflected in this Budget.

My Hon. friend Shri Chitta Basu was saying something about the concessions given to the multinationals and other large industrial houses. I do not find anything like that here. In this year of industrialisation and productivity some such concessions are very necessary. If this country wants more production, if this country wants to solve its own problems regarding availability of goods etc, industry has to develop. Our friends have been using all methods where the production stops. That is not the way of doing it. I

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wish that our Government encourages big scale industrialisation of the country, because, it does lot of good to the people, it gives lot of money in the shape of income-tax, excise, customs duty and all other taxes to the National Exchequer and provides employment. If these people in other countries have progressed, it is because industry has been the first thing to be encouraged there. That is why it happened. I do not know whether my friends opposite want industries to be encouraged or not. To my mind they want so, because if industry exists, their activities also exist. If industry does not exist, to that extent, their activities also will not be there. Therefore it is in the larger interests of their party also that industry should develop. For that purpose our Hon. Finance Minister has provided sufficient money for the economic services, for provision of infrastructure, for electricity, water etc. The corporate sector, according to him my Hon friend. should have been taxed high. I feel that the corporate sector is very highly taxed in this country at the moment. The corporate sector actually should have been given certain concessions to accumulate certain savings to be re-invested in industry so that there may be sufficient cash-flow from that. But that sort of consideration has not been bestowed. My friend Mr. Chitta Basu knows this that corporate tax is yielding double taxation. The shareholder pays the tax separately; the corporate sector pays the tax separately and the total amounts to near about 93 per cent to go to the Exchequer. Most of the shareholders in the corporate sector are poor. They are the general public. You call them tycoons. Those general public do not own a large number of shares. But a large number of general public have got small number of shares. You always talk of big industrialists, Birlas and Tatas. But how can you include the general public who have got small number of shares in the firms of those big industrialists ? I think you are either trying to make fool of ourselves or you are trying to fool the country. In my opinion, quite a large number of shareholders are poor. I belong to one of the smaller groups of industrialists. I know that out of 40,000 shareholders of one company, about 10% of the shares are held by the Managing Directors and other 90% of the shares are held by the general public. In every year's balance-sheet, a chart is given showing persons holding 100, 200 and more than 200 shares. If you see the chart, you will find that hardly 2 to 3 per cent of the total shares are held by Directors and few individuals have more than 500 shares and above. Therefore, we should not forget what has been done by these small industrialists. During the last 34 years we know that these industries have made a tremendous progress.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is it 32 years or 34 years ?

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : I am talking of even before that then the atmosphere was not conducive to the industrialisation of this country. Therefore, Sir, I respectfully submit that the industries are an asset to the nation and it does not belong to any individual. During the period of Chinese war in 1962 and also later where there was a war with Pakistan, our country could face them in a most remarkable manner. Had there been no industrial advancement in our country, the result would have been different. Therefore, Sir, should we not be proud of our production in every field ? Many things that we produce are exported. And that is why the people demand that export should be encouraged. Our goods are very much accepted in the world market and the more we export, the more we earn. Therefore, this atmosphere should be encouraged. And to encourage them, the income-tax laws, the wealth-tax laws, the gift-tax and other taxation laws have got to be simplified.

Now, Sir, more than 90% of the shareholders are the general public, most of them are poor. They earn about Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 as dividend per annum. They are widows, old retired people and small investors. (*Interruptions*). The Hon. Members sitting on the Opposition benches talk of the people like peons and workers as below the poverty line. They say that those who are getting Rs. 1000 or so, whether they are working as peons or they are workers, are all below the poverty line. You are talking of them only. But I am talking of those people who are earning much less than those peons and other workers. Your definition of people below the poverty line is quite different from those referred to by me. By talking like this, you are only inciting them and after inciting them you get your work done and in this way you try to control them by giving wrong definition and giving them tall hopes. Those poor workers are exploited who are the people who are below the poverty line ? They are not really the workers. I can show you that the workers in Delhi get more than those shareholders who are widows and old retired people. They have no other means of income. They are just getting Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 per annum as their share premium. They cannot be called capitalists. But a worker who may be earning Rs. 35,000 per annum, according to you, comes below the poverty line. (*Interruptions*)

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Instead of all this dispute, why cann't you say 'below the fortune line' ?

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : It is not that they do not know about it, they just pretend not to know it.... (*Interruptions*).

More than 90% of the shareholders of these companies are poor people who belong to the lower income group, who are poor people, or who are poorer than even the labourers and the workers...(*Interruptions*). They are lower than the people who belong to the weaker section. These people have not been taken notice of ; that is what I wanted to submit. If you take the balance-sheet of any such company, you will find that if the share of a company is worth Rs. 10/-, there would be ten thousand share holders having barely hundred shares each, worth Rupees 1000/. And if they get a dividend of 15% they would only be getting Rs. 150/- per year.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Even the Nizam of Hyderabad said that he was the poorest man in India.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Similarly, a man getting Rs. 10,000 in West Bengal is defined as a labourer or a worker. The definition changes according to the policy of the particular parties. It is a matter of dispute, but let us leave it here.

Further, I would like to submit to the Finance Minister that the industry today needs a padding. It is only through the industries that the country can prosper. I, therefore, submit that the industries today need a fillip, and if it is not provided, the whole situation would become topsy-tury. It is a goose that lays the golden egg.

Today, the corporate sector is highly taxed and some concession should have been given to them to enable them to save some money so that it can be reinvested in the industry. That is what has happened during the last 25 to 30 years. The investment allowance and the other allowances that were given to the industry for that purpose have borne fruit. The Hon. Finance Minister in his own speech has said that earlier the maximum rate of income tax was 72% and it was reduced to 66% last year and it has yielded results. It

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was also said that the income tax should be reduced further so that it yields further results. The Hon. Finance Minister has mentioned in his speech, para 29 :

> "It is gratifying that despite significant tax concessions given in the 1981-82 Budget, the receipts from Income tax are likely to be Rs. 1520 crores as against Budget estimates of Rs. 1444 crores."

I remember, it was said by the former Finance Minister that he was convinced that the high taxation was responsible for the creation of black-money. If my friends are interested that black money should vanish, if they are interested that the black-money should not be generated, then they have got to say, unlike what they generally say, that the higher section of people should be taxed more, the tax proposals have to be reasonable. I, therefore, suggest that the maximum rate of income tax should be kept at 50%. Let my friends come forward and say so particularly, when the Finance Minister has said that it has yielded results. The production has gone up and industry has co-operated, and in view of this, I would request the Finance Minister to examine how the corporate sector could be given the required concessions.

Then, I would submit that the capital gains question has not been given due consideration in my opinion. There are cases when a man having a house wants to sell it in order to celebrate the marriage of his daughter. Now, he has to deposit the amount at 7-1/2% interest for 7 years in the bank, if he wants to save the capital gain tax. He needs that money for a particular purpose, but he cannot utilise it for that. Or, he sells his house to set up a cottage industry, if he does that, he cannot avail of the capital gains concession. You have provided for certain concession if the money is utilised in a particular manner. Now, nobody sells his jewllery, house or any other asset, unless the money is required for an immediate purpose. But if he cannot utilise that money for the purpose for which he sells his house or any other asset, his purpose is not served. My submission would be that capital gains tax structure should be re-examined. And if it cannot be eliminated altogether then by giving the concession that existed a little before, the same thing should be revived wherein the capital gain was deposited in a nationalised bank for three years. Not more than three years, because it is unfair to ask the man to deposit the money for seven years, for such a long period, and that too at concessional rate of 7.5%.

Sir, in this productivity year, you are not allowing the man to come forward with investment for more production. Money for investment comes either from the bank or from the individual's own investment. And his own investment is through selling of the assets. If those assets are not made available to him, then probably he cannot start the industry which he very much wants to.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : He takes the money from the Government and then squanders it away.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Under the advice from friends who want that.

Squandering is something different. I am not talking of the people who squander money, but those who genuinely want to invest it.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The capitalists get money from the Government. They don't sell the assets.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: The Government does not give money unless you have your own twenty per cent or say even 15%. Government gives money only when you have your own money. The political man can get money, as you are just telling me. You can get the money, but not the industrialist.

Sir, we have one section in the Income-Tax under which for selling of the immovable property, acquisition notices are sent. I get a gazette every fifteenth day, as thick as this. Probably 1,500 notices are sent for all the transactions that are taking place all over the country. During the last 10 years, may be about one lakh and a half or two lakhs such notices have gone. Out of that only ten acquisitions have taken place. And out of those ten, about six or seven are in the courts. The other three which have been acquired, one does not know what has happened to those properties. Sir, I asked a question in this connection in the House itself and a reply has not yet come as to the utility of those three buildings. What is it all meaning ? It is a great harassment and a source of corruption. I don't know if it is at all giving any benefit to the Government. You can well imagine what is the value of a property worth Rs. 25,000/- these days. So any property that is more than Rs. 25,000/- in value, a notice religiously goes on every transaction irrespective of the fact whether the officer concerned is in the know of the under-hand dealing that has taken place so far. And nothing has been proved so far. I would request the Hon. Finance Minister that if you don't have any benefit out of that, then why are you incurring such a heavy expenditure and why have you got its offices all around India. You are issuing notices. You have big offices for a special purpose. Is it not connected with the income tax ? And utility I have told you is this as I have explained above, unless of course, my information is wrong. Therefore, I would suggest that this system should be done away with unless the Finance Minister himself feels that he has got some advantage out of that.

Similarly, I would say about the Income Tax. The interpretation of penalties given to the Junior Officers, particularly the Income-Tax Officers is being abused. Against Mr. A penalties are 10%, and at the same breath against Mr. B, it is 90%. It is a very big source of corruption. Therefore the system of penalties has got to be simplified and a fool-proof system has to be evolved. Otherwise, I am sure this is creating and will create a hell of problems for the assessees.

The Finance Minister has raised two and a half per cent tax on income between Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 70,000 and also on a range of Rs. 85,000 to Rupees one lakh. Now, the yield is about Rs. 3 crores and odd. The Income-Tax revenue in the country is hardly two per cent of the total revenue. And out of that this is a drop in the ocean. And when every concession has beee given, you are only adding 2.5% or Rs. 3 crores. It somehow does not look to me reasonable, particularly when I say that you have got to give incentives to the people, who want to invest and create employment opportunities. It is very necessary that employment opportunities are to be created. Therefore, I would request him to examine this and to see if he can do something in the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : please conclude.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Sir, I have hardly spoken for seven minutes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, he has spoken only for five minutes so far and he will take five minutes more.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Sir, most of the time I was hackled by this gentleman. He is an expert in finance. Sir, he says he is keeping quiet, but still he is talking.

Sir, much has been talked about black-money in India in this House and at all other forums. This so-called black money I would say has created a parallel economy. This has started from 1945 onwards. This has taken place because of various control measures, extra texation and other things, on which I don't want to speak now. But the major reason for parallel economy or black-money is the Sales-tax. There has been a talk that five items are going to be removed from the list of Sales-tax and that there would be an additional excise duty. I don't know why there is no mention about this in the Budget figures because there is no revenue income out of that additional excise duty, nor is there any disbursement to the States. Naturally, the States are anxious and rightly they are that whatever money they are getting through sales-tax should be compensated or re-imbursed to them. Otherwise their economy is in danger because their income is 57% out of the Sales-tax. The sales tax is an obnoxious levy. It is degrading the entire system in India. And I think the corruption is not at the level of the payer and the payee. I have yet to see any officer or an employee of the Sales-tax who is honest or any trader dealing with them is honest. So, it is responsible for the degradation of the national character. Therefore, one day or the other we have got to take a decision that Sales-tax should be abolished from the country altogether. I don't want to suggest that the amount of Sales-tax, which is about Rs. 3,000 crores in a year should be left over. I feel more than Rs. 3,000 crores may be collected. Let it be Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 crores, but not through the system of Sales-tax. I can cite examples where even the Commissioners or officers of the Sales Tax go to the trader and say why make the Cash Memo or a bill for the purpose ? Avoid Sales-tax. Similarly there are other people who do it. A person like me may like to do it because afterall it is a human factor. I wish to congratulate the Prime Minister in this connection. She has taken keen interest. She invited the Chief Ministers of various States. Barring four, all the rest have agreed. And I request the Hon. Members in this House irrespective of their party affiliations, that if they agree that this sales-tax is responsible for the entire national decay of character.....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY ; Agreed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Not agreed.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : I know they don't agree, because this is a matter.....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Because it is the right of the States.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : It is not the right of the States alone, but it is the patronage that the States have and it is squeezing the man for various other purposes. If it continues, I know it for certain that the Sales-tax is used and will continue to be used as a weapon for squeezing the man. It is my personal knowledge that all this is responsible for the degradation of the character in this country. I may, therefore, very respectfully submit to the Finance Minister that whatever efforts he is making, he should make it a little more to do away with this.

Sir, Now I have to say something about Delhi only for a minute.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You have got 90% support. The Congress (I) wants abolition; the Janata Party wants abolition ; B.J.P. wants abolition; Lok Dal wants abolition. What else do you want ?

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Mr. Finance Minister, what a great revelation. If all the parties want it, barring CPIM, will you take a note of it?

I represent Delhi. For Delhi, the Plan outlay is Rs. 200 crores ; and somehow you have given Delhi a special position. It is without any legislature, and without any public representation, except the Metropolitan Council or the Corporation.

I am not talking politics. I am speaking about administrative matters. Unless Delhi is fed with sufficient money, because it does not have popular representation, it will not have any money for development.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Why don't you plead for elections in Delhi, then ?

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Elections is not the subject under discussion to-day and you know even the Metropolitan Council does not make its own budget, and it does not have powers to raise any more tax or funds. Election or no election, Delhi has not been given any power to have its own economy. So, Delhi's case is one of special responsibility of the Centre, i. e. to see that Delhi is properly fed. I suggest that Rs. 200 crores of capital outlay is not sufficient at all.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You add Rs. 2,000 crores of Asiad.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Asiad is not a Delhi matter. Tomorrow you will say that this House is Delhi. No doubt we are proud to have this House in Delhi, but it is a different matter. My suggestion is that with the slums still existing in the walled city and supplies of water and electricity being defective—so also the roads, all for want of money, a little more of outlay is necessary. The Finance Minister, I hope, will take care of this.

There was a suggestion for having Delhi as a dry port. The North Indian traders have to go to Bombay and Calcutta, because of there being no facilities for import and export here. You know the affairs in Calcutta. The men in the port will have to be given 101 *salaams* and money will have to be spent. In Bombay also, the expenditure is very heavy—for clearance of matters at the port. The question of making Delhi a dry port for the benefit of the whole of North India, is hanging fire for about 15 years. And Delhi's handicrafts and industries are suffering for lack of a dry port here. So, some steps for making Delhi a dry port should have been taken. I, therefore, submit that this matter should now be taken up.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur) : Sir, I rise to support the Budget. It is the second Budget presented since the present Government came to power. There has been a very favourable public response to the measures in the current Budget. This is also the first Budget presented by our present Finance Minister. He will be congratulated for presenting a Budget which has a far-reaching significance.

The present Budget has a very special significance. I take this opportunity to congratulate our honourable and beloved Prime Minister for introducing, and for having announced, the new 20 point programme on 14th January 1982. The

[Shri Lakshman Mallick]
first set of 20 point programme was introduced in 1975. Despite the setback received and despite the Congress Government going out of power some substantial achievements and progress have been made under the original 20-point programme.

The new 20-point programme takes into account all these aspects and sets out for a new set of achievements. As the Prime Minister has said while announcing the new 20-point programme, our economy is on the move; and it is in our hands to maintain the improvements made and to lighten the burden on the millions. This is a blessing to the millions who are living below the poverty line in our country.

It is heartening that the present Budget takes into account the new 20-point programme and has made provisions accordingly.

When we look at the Budget, we find that it breeds a spirit of social change...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is no quorum, Sir. How can we continue discussion on such an important matter, without quorum?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no quorum. Let the quorum bell be rung.

There is quorum in the House now. The Hon. Member may continue his speech.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : When we look into the Budget, we find that it breeds a spirit of social change and reflects an honest desire for bestowing benefits to the weaker sections of the society.

I would not like to deal much with the basic policies of the Budget. In the economic sphere, the world is passing through very difficult days. Inflation and rising prices have been an international problem. The growth that is being projected is also not uniform.

The gap in the regional imbalances is growing. It is not only in between one State and other but in between one class and other. Every day economic gap is widening which generates discontent among the people I would urge upon the House to support the Government for their effective measures for equitable growth of the social order.

I am glad priority has been given for welfare of the weaker sections specially SC & ST. The SC Component Plan and ST Sub-Plans are on progress in different States. Both these plans are meant for the economic upliftment of the weaker sections in the rural areas. I have to say a word with regard to the social security of Harijans. Reports have been coming from the various States that atrocities on Harijans are going on and they are being killed. It is a matter of great regret for us; it is also shameful for us that this type of incident is happening or is being experienced now-a-days when we have already passed 34 years of our independence. Members of the poor families and Harijans are being killed. I do not blame any particular party or any organisation who may be held responsible for their murders. But it is the joint responsibility for us to protect these depressed classes of citizens of our society. The Government of India should take immediate steps for providing them proper security. Separate security forces should be created for their protection. If necessary, they should be recruited among the Harijans and should be posted in the villages of Harijans.

These scheduled caste people are very poor; their unstable financial condition is breaking their moral strength. Some Harijans families have fallen the victims of exploiters. They have been forced to change their religion. They must be protected from forceful conversion.

As the Finance Minister has himself pointed out, there have been substantial increases in irrigation, agriculture and rural development sectors with regard to provisions for 1982-83 as compared to the same for the year 1981-82.

15.28 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA *in the Chair*]

Highest priority has been given to increase the Plan outlay. The Central Plan represents an increase of 27.6 per cent over the plan outlay in 1981-82 Budget. This is indeed a very substantial increase and is expected to take care of the new programmes.

It is a matter of great pleasure that our Prime Minister has laid special emphasis on the power and agricultural sectors under her new 20-point economic programme. In the heavy industries sector, provisions have been made for Visakhapatnam and Vijay Nagar Steel Plant and also an outlay of Rs. 140 crores for Orissa Aluminium Projects. This is a very welcome move and as for as Orissa is concerned, this will benefit a backward area of Orissa having substantial tribal population.

As regards the land reforms, I would like to say that several measures have been taken, but the implementation of these measures is not being done properly. In some States land was distributed to Harijans, Adivasis and to other weaker sections also. But they have not developed that land due to their meagre financial condition. I suggest that central assistance should be provided for development of their lands like in case of house sites. The Agriculture Ministry may also look into the problem of the poor people who have been distributed land. The land has not yet been delivered to a considerable section of these people. Complaints have been received that well-to-do people are preventing the peaceful possession of those lands to those poor people. Even the landlords and big tenants are harassing the poor people who are unable to go to law courts. The administrative machinery should be streamlined to help these poor people to prevent them from harassment.

It has also been reported that the settlement authorities and consolidation authorities are not taking care of the interests of these poor people. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are not getting their percentage of quota in fair price shops and in other Government commercial small concerns I am glad that substantial achievements have been made in the field of agriculture, Irrigation, Power, Family Planning, IRDP, NREP, R.E. and other rural sectors. People who are now living below the poverty line will be benefited by these programmes. But I am sorry to say that the funds allotted for these programmes are not being properly utilised. There is no special machinery at the lower levels even at the block level, to supervise or review these programmes. I urge upon the Government to take care of these aspects and direct the State Government to take proper action.

Our Prime Minister has been laying empahsis on conservation of forests. But unfortunately felling of trees is still going on in some States. The Centre should direct the State Governments to take severe action against the persons indulging in the felling of trees. Planting of trees should be taken up seriously and central assistance should be enhanced and provided to all States for this purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may kindly conclude now.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: I will take one or two minutes more. So far as the new taxation measures are concerned, they also duly take into account the needs of the common

[Shri Lakshman Mallick]

man. There has been no increases in auxiliary duty on essential items like crude, petrol, kerosine, diesel oil, etc. Fertilizers like ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate have been fully exempted from customs duty. This will go a long way in the development in the agriculture sector. Several articles of common consumption which are of interest to the student community have been exempted from excise duty. All these will go to help in achieving the objectives of the 20-point programme.

While on this subject, I may mentioned some points relating to my State and my constituency. The railway budget has already been presented. So far as Orissa is concerned, we are happy to note that some provision has been made for the Baspani-Jakkepora and Koraput-Rayagada railway lines. However, the other major demand which is growing in Orissa is for the Talchar-Sambalpur railway link and this has not been taken care of.

You know, Sir, that Paradeep port is an important port of our country. The foundation-stone for this port was laid by Pandit Jawharlal Nehru in January, 1963 with a Master Plan. Though two decades have passed, most of the works in the Master Plan have not been implemented at Paradeep. I demand that the Government of India should carefully examine the various problems of Paradeep port.

Lastly, I welcome the decision of the Government of India to set up a port-based steel plant at Paradeep in the sixth plan. This decision should be implemented in the current financial year.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, I belong to a regional party and I would like to say a few words. The plan allotment to Kerala is very small. Kerala is completely isolated in the development of industries and railways. About import and export also we are completely neglected. For agriculture, the funds allotted to Kerala are negligible. Our agricultural economy is completely damaged. For the Coconut Board and other Boards, the allotment is very small. We are giving great importance to cash crops, but in the budget, the amount given is very low. No new railway lines have been taken up in Kerala. We are far away from Delhi. Kerala is the only State having surplus electricity, but there is no proposal for the electrification of any railway line there. Kerala is the most populated State in India, but still there is no proposals for doubling of any railway line in Kerala. I request the Finance Minister to give more allotment to Kerala for the railway development.

We are exporting manpower to other parts of the world and earning a lot of foregin exchange. But unfortunately, our State is completely neglected in the matter of industries. In the public sector no industry is started in our State. There is no body to process the cocoa which is produced on a large scale in Kerala. If the Central Government takes interest in erecting a cocoa factory in Kerala, it will be of great help to our poor farmers. No factory is proposed in the public setcor in Kerala.

The agricultural economy of Kerala is completely damaged because of unrestricted import of cocoanut oil copra, rubber cocoa, nutmeg, gloves and other agricultural products. If this continues, the future of Kerala is not bright. Kerala is far away from Delhi and it is completely neglected by the Central Government. I request the Finance Minister to provide more funds to us and to restrict the import of these agricultural commodities, Kerala, with its topical climate can produce crops which

cannot be produced in North India. So, I request the Finance Minister to allot more funds to us and to restrict the imports of agricultural commodities. Cocoanut oil which was once the costliest oil, now its price has fallen because of its being imported and our cultivators are suffering. More than 3 milion Kerala farmers are cultivating cocoanut. I request the Minister to take a lenient view and start more factories, start more railway lines in Kerala and at the same time restrict the import of agricultural commodities. We are far away from Delhi. In Punjab there is the Khalistan movement. In Assam also there is a movement going on.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You say you are far away from Delhi. If you go to the Secretariat here, you will find the number of Keralites is out of all proportions.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : That is because we have got more education. That is why our people are working not only in Delhi but in foreign countries also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When you were saying that you were surplus in electricity, I wanted to observe that you have surplus skilled manpower also which is being exported to other countries.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : We have no heavy industries. So, we cannot use all the power we are producing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I only wanted to enthuse you.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : Unfortunately, our share in public sector industries is very low and negligible; You are importing all our Cash crop products. That is why the agricultural economy of Kerala is completely demaged. If you are going on like this, we also will have to launch some agitation against the Central Government. For the sake of the unity of India, I humbly reque t you to give more consideration to the poor people of Kerala.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, समता, स्वतंत्रता, न्याय और बंधुता के आदर्शों पर हमारे गणतंत्र की नींव रखी गई थी। यह सोचा गया था कि यहां पर एक शोषण-विहीन और श्रेणी-विहीन समाज बनेगा, सच्चे मायनों में हर इन्सान की हुकूमत हो जाएगी और बजट बनाने में केवल हमारे वित्त मंत्री का ही हाथ नहीं होगा, बल्कि देश के 70 करोड़ लोगों का हाथ होगा। बजट से तभी कोई लाभ हो सकता है, जबकि देश के 70 करोड़ लोगों के अरमानों को उसमें लाया जाए। आज स्थिति यह है कि एक तरफ ऐश्वर्य के सब साधन उपलब्ध हैं और दूसरी तरफ अनाज के एक ग्रास के लिए तरसता हुआ इन्सान है। एक तरफ विशाल पैमाने पर गरीबी है और दूसरी तरफ काले धन का अंबार है।

सभापति महोदय : आप गद्य में पद्य का समावेश कर रहे हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं आपके पद-चिन्हों पर चल रहा हूं।

इस विषमता में कमी नहीं हो पाई है। भले ही हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय कुछ बढ़ गई, हमारा ग्रास नैशनल प्राडक्ट कुछ बढ़ गया, परन्तु हुआ क्या उसका ? ज्यादा खर्च अनुत्पादक कामों में हुआ और हमारा खर्चा बढ़ गया। प्रशासन का खर्चा बढ़ गया लेकिन उसकी तुलना में हम अपना विकास नहीं कर पाये।

The combined revenue and capital expenditure of the Central Government has increased enormously from

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

Rs. 1896 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 5673 crores in 1970-71 and further to Rs. 22,808 crores in 1980-81. In a period of two decades the Central Government's expenditure went up 12 times, and as a percentage of GNP from 13 per cent to 18.7 per cent. In 1981-82, the expenditure is estimated to reach Rs. 24,871 crores. Inevitably, the result has been deficit financing.

इस प्रकार से यह ओवर ड्राफ्ट क्यों बढ़ते हैं ? जितना धन अर्जित कर सकते उससे अधिक खर्च कर देते हैं और इस तरह से ओवर ड्राफ्ट हो जाता है । आज तमाम राज्यों ने ओवर ड्राफ्ट किए हुए हैं । सीमित साधनों में राज्य अपने को चला नहीं सकते इस लिए ओवर ड्राफ्ट होते हैं ।

यह इतने बड़े-बड़े बजट हमारे सामने पेश किए जाते हैं लेकिन इसके बाद हम क्या देखते हैं ? हम देखते हैं कि बेकारी और महंगाई तेजी के साथ बढ़ रही है और गरीब आदमी उसमें पिस रहा है । हम देखते हैं कि गरीब आदमी की झौंपड़ी में ज्यादा सूराख हो गए हैं और धनवान की इमारत और ज्यादा मजबूत हो गई है । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बजट के पीछे जो आपकी नीति है उसमें केवल जोड़-बाकी का ही सवाल नहीं है । इसमें केवल आंकड़े की ही बात नहीं है जोकि एअरकण्डीशण्ड कमरों में बैठ कर बना दिए जाते हैं । मैं समझता हूँ आपको जमीन पर उतर कर देखना चाहिए कि क्या हालत हो रही है ।

मैंने एक क्वेश्चन किया था कि देश में बेकारी किस प्रकार बढ़ रही है तो उसका जो उत्तर दिया गया, यानी जो सरकार की फीगर्स हैं, वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं । सरकार के लाइव रजिस्टर के हिसाब से 1980 में 1 करोड़ 43 लाख लोग बेकार थे । एक साल के बाद यह फिगर 1 करोड़ 52 लाख पर पहुँच गई । यह तो जनवरी तक हुई और उसके बाद जून में यह फीगर 1 करोड़ 55 लाख हो गई । यह तो जो सरकारी आंकड़े हैं उनके हिसाब से यह फिगर है लेकिन वास्तव में देश में जो बेकारी बढ़ी है वह एक अभिशाप है । आज देश की जो मैन-पावर है, जोकि इस देश की दौलत है, वह वेस्ट हो रही है । तो इस प्रकार की जो विषम समस्या हमारे देश के सामने है, उसके लिए हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप बहुत अच्छी-अच्छी बातें कहते हैं कि हम कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं, आप बड़े अच्छे स्वप्न दिखाते हैं । आप कल्याणकारी राज्य में ज्यादा लोगों के हितों के लिए काम करना चाहते हैं और इसके लिए आप गरीब लोगों का नाम लेते हैं । गरीब लोगों का नाम लेना अपराध है अगर बार-बार उनका नाम लेकर उसकी आड़ में उनके लिए कोई काम न किया जाए । आज मुझे पता नहीं लद्दाख में लोग क्यों खड़े हो गए हैं लेकिन जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ इसका कारण है आर्थिक विषमता और उनकी दयनीय आर्थिक हालत ।

काश्मीर में राज करने वाले लोगों को उन्होंने सैकेंड सिटीजन समझा । झारखण्ड में लोग क्यों खड़े हुए, हरिजनों पर अत्याचार क्यों होने लगा है — इन कारणों में हमें बहुत गहराई से जाना होगा । इन सब परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, देश में एक दिन आन्दोलन होगा और क्रान्ति आएगी ।

श्री चित्त बसू : आप उसमें शामिल होंगे ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं क्या होऊंगा दुनिया शामिल होगी । कोई उससे बच नहीं

सकता है। दलदल में हाथी नहीं चल सकता है। दल-दल में हाथी फंस जाएगा, चाहे कितना ही मोटा हाथी क्यों न हो। मैं या आप उससे बच नहीं सकते हैं। हमें, जो यह विशाल पैमाने पर फैली हुई आवाजें हैं, उनको देखना चाहिए। मैं पिछले दिनों एक आर्टिकल पढ़ रहा था, जिसमें लिखा हुआ है कि —

"How to curb embezzlement of welfare funds. The Union Government has appointed a high power body to check whether the various fisical benefits meant for weaker sections are really reaching them..... the criticism is that crores of rupees meant for the poor have already been siphoned off by the cheats....

He gave instances of a large number of cases that are still pending in the courts. Hundreds of accused officials have already been convicted. The investigation has revealed that an aggregate sum of Rs. 11 crores has been embezzled and indeed nearly Rs. 3 crores has only been recovered. So is the case of Punjab."

यह किसी को पता नहीं है कि दौलत किस प्रकार कहां जाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी भी कार्यक्रम में यदि एक रुपया भी लगाती है, तो तीन आने भी देश के किसानों के पास नहीं पहुँच पाता है। लेकिन सरकार आंकड़े प्रस्तुत कर देती है। पंजाब के अन्दर

"He has added that the main amount has gone to big landlords and some influential persons."

हमने बड़े-बड़े काश्तकारों की बात की, छोटे काश्ताकरों की बात की, लैंड फार्मर्स की बात की। हम लोग बातें कर रहे थे कि इस देश में जमाखोर, काला-बाजार करने वाले लोग राज करेंगे। इन भ्रष्ट लोगों को निकटतम लैम्पपोस्ट पर टांग दिया जाएगा।

सभापति महोदय : अहिंसात्मक रूप से।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आप बिहार की भूमि से आए हैं। वहां बड़े-बड़े क्रान्तिकारी पैदा हुए हैं। जब मैं पढ़ता था, तो हम लोग श्री नेहरू और श्री सुभाष के मुंह से सुनते थे कि इस देश में लोग काला बाजार और मुनाफाखोरी करेंगे। आज लोग कहने लगे हैं कि —corruption is a world-wide phenomenon.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Corruption is a universal phenomenon.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आप बताइए, इस प्रकार यह कैसे अच्छा समाज बनेगा जिस समाज में नासूर लग गया है, रोग लग गया है — यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

बजट क्या है — पैसे की भाषा में हम अपनी नीति लिखते हैं। तीन-तीन बड़े-बड़े मंत्री यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, जोकि बजट का अध्ययन करते हैं और बड़ी बारिकी से लिखते हैं। मैं इनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां बैठकर बजट के बारे में मत लिखिए, गांवों में जाकर इस बजट को देखकर लिखिए। बजट लिखने का यह तरीका नहीं है—

सभापति महोदय : गांव में बिजली नहीं मिलेगी।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : बिजली की जरूरत नहीं है, वहां तो अन्धे मिलेंगे। एक साल में 90 हजार लोग अन्धे हो जाते हैं, इसलिये कि उनको 2400 कैलोरीज के मुताबिक खाना नहीं मिलता है। वहां उनका शोषण किया जाता है, उनका शोषण कर के इमारत खड़ी की जाती है और वे शोषण करने वाले आगे बढ़ते हैं।

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

इनकी सारी मशीनरी का खर्चा कितना है, जरा उसको भी समझ लीजिये। इनके ही आंकड़ों से मुझे मालूम हुआ है — 1979-80 में इनकी तनख्वाहें चुकाने पर 12,047 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ। 1980-81 में 13,310 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ। इतना ही नहीं 72 करोड़ रुपया ओवर-टाइम पर खर्च हुआ। ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की, मर्ज बढ़ता गया। जब श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम यहां पर फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर थे मैंने उनसे भी इस के लिए कहा था। उन्होंने कहा — डागा साहब, मैं ओवर टाइम एलाउन्स को खत्म करके छोड़ूंगा, वह ओवर-टाइम एलाउन्स आज 72 करोड़ रुपये पर पहुँच गया है। ये लोग आफिसिज में क्या काम करते हैं — आप सब जानते हैं। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, मैडम इन्दिरा गांधी खुद कहती हैं — इस मुल्क की क्या हालत है —

"PM to revamp Bureaucracy".

उनसे पहले नेहरू जी ने भी कहा था —

"Pandit Nehru described the unplanned growth of Bureaucracy as an administrative jungle."

इस जंगल में ये घूमते हैं, कहीं आप भी न फंस जायें, सांप बिच्छू काट जायेंगे। कोई मजबूती से कदम उठाना नहीं चाहता, वही घिसा-पिटा काम चलता रहता है···

सभापति महोदय : आप समस्या का हल बतलाइये।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : समस्या का हल है–If you have a will, you can do it.

अगर आप की इच्छा मजबूत है तो सफलता मिल सकती है। आपका निश्चय यदि दृढ़ है तो कार्य होता है।

सभापति महोदय : (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) आप का निश्चय तो दृढ़ है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मेरा तो पूरा दृढ़ है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी कहती हैं—

I quote below from *The Hindu* of 29th October, 1980 :

"The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who is quite concerned about the poor calibre of present-day bureaucracy, is wondering what could be done more immediately to revamp the administrative set-up for improving its performance, without shaking the banyan tree too hard and burdening herself with bigger problems."

Like this a lot has been written on this.

मुझे दुख होता है, यह हालत इस मुल्क की है, जहां सारी मशीनरी की इतनी शाखायें फैल गई हैं। मिनिस्टर कहता है कि फाइल लाओ। जवाब आता है कि फाइल तो प्रोसेस से आयेगी। मिनिस्टर को भी मालूम नहीं है कि कहां क्या हो रहा है।

सभापति महोदय : डागा साहब, आप ब्यूरोक्रेसी के खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं या मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आप दोनों को समझ लीजिए। जो मतलब चाहें निकाल लीजिए। एक बात कह दूं मिनिस्टरों को और जन-प्रतिनिधियों को भी, मैं सबके लिए ऐसा नहीं कहता, कि सरकारी मशीनरी जो है, वह एक बैसाखी सी बन गई है और जब ये बैसाखी बन जाते हैं तो ये लोग विकलांग बन जाते हैं और जो काम ये ले सकते हैं वह नहीं ले पाते। ऊपर से तैयार की हुई चीज आ गई और यहां पर स्टेटमेंट दे

दिया। इसी कारण मैं आप को बताऊं कि मैंने प्रश्न पूछे थे कि ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग को कैसे हटाया जा सकता है और इसके लिए मैंने 10 क्वेश्चन किए लेकिन जवाब वही का वही।

The same reply comes.

16 hrs,

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Do you expect different reply ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I want reply that such and such measures are being taken and we have achieved the object.

जब सवाल पूछते हैं, जो जवाब अलग-अलग सवालों का ऐसे दिया जाता है कि पेड़ जरूर बढ़ेगा, पौधा बढ़ेगा या फिर पौधा तैयार हो जायेगा। इस तरह के आन्सर देने से काम कब तक चलेगा और काम नहीं हो पाएगा। काला धन निकालने के लिए मैंने कहा था कि अगर इच्छा हो, तो यह निकल सकता है लेकिन इनका जवाब दिया जाता है। आप अगर उनको सुनेंगे, आप बड़े अच्छे लोग हैं, तो यह पाएंगे कि एक पेटेन्ट जवाब है। सेक्रेटरी लिख देता है और स्टीरियो टाइप जवाब वह होता है। अपने हर बयान में वे उसी जवाब को दे देते हैं। मैं कभी उसको पढ़ता हूं, तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि ये मन्त्री लोग कितनी मेहनत करते हैं और कितनी मेहनत इनकी सरकारी मशीनरी करती है ? मुझे यह सब देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है।

सभापति महोदय : खट्टे मीठे, दोनों का मिश्रण है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल, जब वे जनता पार्टी में मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने जो रेप्लाई दिया था, वही अब भी चलता गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब सवाल वही होगा, तो जवाब दूसरा कैसे होगा ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : जी, हां। मैं यह पूछूं कि अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी, आज आप की उम्र कितनी है, तो आप कहेंगे कि इतनी उम्र है। 5 महीने के बाद पूछूं, तो भी यही कहेंगे कि इतनी उम्र है और 10 साल के बाद पूछूं, तो भी वही उम्र होगी। क्या ऐसा हो सकता है। प्रश्न किया गया था कि काले धन को हटाने के लिए क्या किया, तो जवाब यह दिया गया था :

"Both the laws as well as the machinery of tax administration have been strengthened in recent years to unearth black money and bring tax evaders to book."

श्री चित्त बसु : यह किस का जवाब है ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यह श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल का जबाब है। इस के बाद श्री मगनभाई बरोट ने यह जवाब दिया था :

"Stringent measures are being taken."

सभापति महोदय : अग्रवाल साहब ने कब जवाब दिया था और बरोट साहब ने कब जवाब दिया था ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : बरोट सहाब ने 1980 में जवाब दिया था और अग्रवाल साहब ने 1979 में जवाब दिया था और इस के बाद 1981 के अन्दर श्री वेंकटरामन ने यह जवाब दिया :

"The Government proposes to curb the growth of black money through more effective implementation of tax laws."

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

इस तरह से आप देखें कि किस तरह के जवाब दिये गये हैं। जोर-जोर से आवाज करते हैं कि ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग को खत्म कर देंगे और एसेंशियल कामोडिटीज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत ऐसे लोगों को जेल में ठूस देंगे लेकिन चार साल के बाद, दो साल के बाद जब सवाल किया जाता हैं तो कह दिया जाता है—it is a State subject.

ब्लैक मार्केटिंग को कर्ब करने का काम किस का है। काला धन हमारे देश के लिए अभिशाप बन रहा है, यह देश के लिए कलंक है। यह जो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग बढ़ रही है, इस के कारण क्या हैं, ये मैं बताने की कोशिश करूंगा।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी (मेहसाना) : छिपाना मत ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैंने छिपाना सीखा नहीं है। आर्टीकिल 19 संविधान की है।

सच्ची बात छिपा कर आदमी जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता। मैं अपने मन की बात को छिपाऊंगा, तो मेरा मन क्या गवाही देगा। मैं किसी बात को छिपाना नहीं जानता।

आदरणीय मंत्री जी एक तो आपकी इनकम टैक्स की समरी असेसमेंट स्कीम है।

सभापति महोदय : आप कौन से मंत्री जी के बारे में कह रहे हैं ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सभी का इस से सम्बन्ध है। इसलिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि मैं किसी मंत्री का नाम बताऊं।

समरी असेसमेंट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत एक लाख रुपये तक जिसकी आमदनी होगी, उसका हिसाब नहीं देखा जाएगा। ऐसा क्यों है ? इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत हजारों-लाखों टेक्स इवेजन करते हैं, बेईमानी का धंधा करते हैं। किसी के नाम बिल्टी कटवा देते हैं। इस तरह से बहुत सारा टेक्स इवेजन इस स्कीम के नीचे होता है।

इसी तरह से आपका लेण्ड एक्वीजिशन एक्ट है। उसमें भी बड़ा भारी धंधा हो रहा है। वास्तव में कोई प्रापर्टी तीन लाख की है, लेकिन उसे 50 हजार रुपये का बेचा दिखाया जाता है। क्या आप यह बतायेंगे कि आपने इस एक्ट के बनने के बाद कितनी प्रापर्टी एक्वायर की है ? आपने इस एक्ट में कौन-कौन सी प्रापर्टी अक्वायर कर ली है ? मैंने आपको कहा था कि यदि किसी मकान का वेल्युएशन करना है तो उस मकान को आक्शन पर चढ़ा दो। आपने कहा कि हम सी० पी० डब्ल्यु० डी० के इंजीनियर लगायेंगे जो उसका वेल्युएशन करेंगे। वे उसका वेल्युएशन अपने घर में कर देंगे। ये जो ठेकेदार हमारे गुलाब के फूल हैं ये उनके फूलों पर बैठते हैं और उनसे मधु लेते हैं। मंत्री जी ने क्या किया ? उनको इस काम के लिए लगा दिया।

जब आपको समरी असेसमेंट से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है तो आपने रेड करनी शुरू कर दीं। रेड के बारे में भी मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था कि कितनी प्रापर्टी रेड के बाद जप्त की गयी। किसी की रेड होने के बाद आपके पास पुलिस का इंतजाम नहीं है। आपको मालूम है कि इनके इनकम टेक्स अधिकारी कश्मीर में मार खा कर आये। उनके साथ जबलपुर में क्या हुआ ? मेरे राज्य में क्या हुआ ? मेरे राज्य राजस्थान में इनकम टेक्स अफसर रेड करने गए। वहां उनकी आंखों में मिरचें डाल दी गयीं। अब वे बिचारे क्या करें ? जब आपका इनकम टेक्स डिपार्टमेंट इस तरह की कार्यवाही करता है तो उसके साथ ऐसा होता है।

सभापति महोदय : आप तो कागजात के जंगल में खो गए हैं ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैंने इनसे एक क्वेश्चन किया था कि आप यह बता दें कि रेड के अन्दर कितने टेक्स इवेजन का आपको पता चला । मैंने इनसे यह भी कहा था कि आप केवल दो काम कर दें । एक तो यह कि आपका पब्लिक सेक्टर में बीस हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है । अगर उसमें से आपका दस परसेंट भी रिटर्न होता है तो आपको दो हजार करोड़ रुपया सालाना मिलता है । आपका पब्लिक सेक्टर कोई काम नहीं करता है । उसमें जो बीस हजार करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगी है उसका आप क्या करेंगे ?

मेरे यहां एक खेतड़ी प्रोजेक्ट राजस्थान में है । वह ताम्बे का प्राजेक्ट है ।

This is Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Seventh Lok Sabha) :

"After examining the project, it does not come as a surprise to the committee that the Khetri Project has suffered an accumulative loss of Rs. 71.86 crores from 1972-73 to 1979-80."

एक खेतड़ी प्रोजेक्ट के अंदर 78 करोड़ का घाटा है ।

सभापति महोदय : क्या मेन्युफेक्चर होता है वहां पर ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : तांबे का काम होता है । इसमें इतना घाटा है, अगर आप सारे डिटेल्स देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : सारे डीटेल में मत जाइए, अब कुछ समय पर भी ध्यान दीजिए । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैंने देखा है कि किस प्रकार से खर्चा होता है । एन. डी. एम. सी. के अंदर देखिए कि किस तरह से काम होता है और उनका परिणाम क्या निकलता है ।

मैं टैक्सेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । इसमें देखिए 1979 में एसेसमेंट के लिए केसेस थे 81892, इनमें से 38030 का डिसपोजल हुआ और 43862 बैलेंस बचे । इससे पता चलता है कि इन्कम टैक्स के केसेस का किस तरह से डिसपोजल होता है । 1980 में भी 46.43 प्रतिशत केसेस का डिस्पोजल नहीं किया जा सका ।

इसी तरह से देखिए कि 5 लाख से ऊपर के जो केसेस होते हैं, उनके बारे में क्या स्थिति है । 1970 में इस तरह के 8649 केसेस थे, डिस्पोज किए गए 3281 और बैलेंस हैं 5368 मतलब यह है कि 37.93 परसेंट केसेस का डिसपोजल किया गया । 1980-81 में डिसपोजल केवल 38 परसेंट है । इन 5 लाख से ऊपर के केसेस का डिसपोजल क्यों नहीं हुआ, इसको आप देखिए । 31 जुलाई तक उन्हें अपना रिटर्न पेश करना होता है, लेकिन वे समय ले-लेकर मार्च तक आ जाते हैं और मार्च आने के बाद फिर कहते हैं कि जल्दी से एसेसमेंट कर दो । इसके बाद केस फिर रीओपन करना पड़ता है और 2-2 साल तक चलता रहता है । ये सारी कमेटी की रिपोर्टस हैं ।

इसी तरह से वैल्थ टैक्स को ले लीजिए । किस प्रकार से हम एसेसमेंट करते हैं और किस प्रकार से मुकदमे तय होते हैं । एस्टेट ड्यूटी को ले लीजिए । सारी स्थिति देखने से जाहिर है कि लाखों करोड़ों रुपया लोगों के ऊपर बकाया है । कंपनीज

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

को आप देख लीजिए कि कितना टैक्स उन्होंने चुकाया है। कहा जाता है कि एडवांस पेमेंट कर दिया गया है, क्या एडवांस पेमेंट कर दिया गया है? कम्पनी वाले सारे तरीके जानते हैं। उनका चालान कहां होता है—फर्स्ट क्लास मजिस्ट्रेट के पास और कम्पनी वाले इतने धनी होते हैं कि उस मजिस्ट्रेट पर हावी हो जाते हैं। टैक्स इवेशन बहुत होता है। हिन्दुस्तान में अच्छे-अच्छे वकील हैं। ये मदद करते हैं। हजारों लाखों लोग टैक्स नहीं देते हैं। अगर टैक्स इवेशन न हो और पब्लिक सैक्टर ठीक से काम करे तो आपको डिफिसिट बजट बनाना नहीं बनाना पड़ेगा। इंडायरेक्ट तरीके से आपको टैक्स नहीं लगाने पड़ेंगे, एक्साइज ड्यूटी इस तरह से नहीं लगानी पड़ेगी। ज्यादा इनका सहारा नहीं लेना पड़ेगा। सरकार की यह बड़ी भारी कमजोरी है कि वह डायरेक्ट टैक्स नहीं लगा रही है। अमीर लोग कहते हैं हमें रिबेट दिया जाए, डिवेलपमेंट फंड का पैसा दिया जाए, सबसिडी दी जाए। जितने फायदे उनको उठाने होते हैं उठा लेते हैं। सब चीजें वे डिक्टेट करते हैं। पूंजीपति, भ्रष्ट अधिकारी और भ्रष्ट राज नेताओं का एक अपवित्र गठबन्धन हो गया है। इसको सख्ती से तोड़ने की जरूरत है, इस पर हमला करने की जरूरत है। तभी यह टूट सकता है और काला धन बाहर आ सकता है। लेकिन यह हो नहीं रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि उन्होंने अपनी लाबी बना रखी है। बहुत से आर्टिकल इसके बारे में छप चुके हैं।

This is an article:

"Bureaucrats and Politicians—Partners in Bending Rules"

इसके अन्दर लिखा गया है :—

"During the last three decades, the Indian bureaucracy has consciously established solid linkages with political leaders, big industrial houses and international agencies."

इस आर्टिकल को पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि किस प्रकार ये अफसरों के घरों में जाते हैं शादी ब्याहों के अवसर पर, त्यौहारों के अवसर पर और उनको किस प्रकार से तोहफे देते हैं। नतीजा यह है कि बिजिनैस-मैन की दौलत बढ़ती चली जा रही है। यह कहा जाता है कि बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स लगाए जा रहे हैं —

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। यह जो टैक्स इवेशन है इसको आपको चैक करना चाहिए। पब्लिक सैक्टर अण्डर-टेकिंग्ज ठीक से चले, इसको आपको देखना चाहिए। सस्ता कपड़ा बनाने वाले कारखानों को आप देखें। डे-टू-डे उनके अन्दर एक-एक महीने में पांच-पांच करोड़ का नुकसान हो रहा है। जिससे टैक्स लेना है वह आप ले नहीं सकते हैं। इस तरह से कैसे काम चल सकता है। मैंने कई मीटिंगों में देखा है। अभी भी इन्कम टैक्स आफिसर्स में फस्ट्रेशन है, अशान्ति है। सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी के जो मेरे प्रेडिसेन्सर थे उन्होंने कहा था कि इन्होंने ऐसे रूल बना रखे हैं कि आर्टिफिशयल तरीके से भेद किया जा सके। इसका नतीजा यह है कि निष्ठावान और ईमानदार आदमी काम नहीं कर सकता है। एक आदमी तो 23 साल के बाद कमिश्नर बनता है और एक दूसरा आदमी छः साल के बाद ही बना दिया

जाता है। उन लोगों की बात भी आपको सुननी चाहिए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि समय को पहचान कर बजट आप बनाएं। लोकतांत्रिक समाजवाद हमने कायम करना है। समता, स्वतन्त्रता और न्याय के आदर्शों को हमने अपनाया है। उन आदर्शों की नींव पर ही गांधी के सपनों का समाज हम बनाना चाहते हैं। इस सब को देखते हुए हम को मितव्ययता लानी होगी, सादगी लानी होगी। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि पांच साल तो हम ऐश और आराम करें और गरीब अपनी झोंपड़ी में रोता रहे। बजट का दृष्टिकोण यह होना चाहिए कि उनसे लिया जाए जो देने की स्थिति में हो और इंडायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन ज्यादा न लगाया जाए। सेल्ज टैक्स और आक्ट्राय को हटाने के बारे में दस साल से चिन्तन हो रहा है। चिन्तन करते-करते कहीं और कूड़ा न हो जाए। आप कह देते हैं कि चुंगी कर माफ कर देंगे। अखबारों में इस आशय की खबरें दे दी जाती हैं। जो काम सरकार अपने प्रयास से नहीं कर सकती है उसको वह वार्ता से कर लेती है। जो सरकारें केवल बोलती हैं और करती कुछ नहीं, उससे काम नहीं बनता। ऐक्शन्स स्पीक लाउडर दैन वर्ड्स। लेकिन आपके यहां वर्ड्स ज्यादा बोलते हैं। पता नहीं कब ऐक्शन्स ज्यादा होंगे? इसलिये जो बजट बनना चाहिये उसमें हमारे 70 करोड़ लोगों का दृष्टिकोण प्रतिबिम्बित होना चाहिये।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) : Friends on the other side have taken the opportunity to criticised our Government and our Finance Minister. The reason is this. The elections are coming and, therefore, ...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Which elections ?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : State elections. Therefore, they want .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not Garhwal.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : .. to paint our Government as black as possible and, therefore, they are using all sorts of phrases without leaving anything just as Mr. Chitta Basu has done. They say that our Finance Minister and our Government are under pressure of foreign agencies and that is why, under conditionalities they have borrowed money from IMF. I would tell them that it is not under the pressure of any foreign agency but because of the requirements of the Sixth Five Year Plan and because of the direction given by our Prime Minister...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Ho, ho,

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : ... which has been formulated....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is that all that ?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Dr. Swamy has not read the speech. Let me quote for his benefit. Here it is said—this is the message of the revised 20 point programme. The programme identifies the areas of special attention in which there must be no compromise on performance.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Now I am convinced.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Again the Finance Minister has said :

"In making sectoral allocations, I have tried to emphasise the

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programmes for the uplift of the Poor as enumerated in our 20-point Programme as well as the investment needs of the infrastructure sectors."

Then again he says :

"The revised 20-Point Programme calls for intensified effort in a number of areas, which are vital for the development of the economy and for the welfare of our people, especially the weaker sections of the society. Effective implementation of this programme will be a step forward towards the realisation of our goal of social justice. This will call for concerted effort at all levels. In 1982-83, higher outlays have been provided for several areas emphasised in the 20-Point Programme."

And he has given all the points here and how he has increased the investment. ....(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : The 20 points ?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Have you not read it ?.....I will give you the pamphlet, you read it. But you will not read anything and you will not recognise any development programme or progress we are making. You want to criticise always. That is your programme. That is why you are not able to say anything. Therefore, what I say is : please read again what the Finance Minister has said. ....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. Member is speaking with the assumption that we all know what the revised 20-Point Programme is.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : We have a 36-point Programme.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : He is reminding you of what the Finance Minister has said.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Our government is determined to increase the area under irrigation and to creat a potential of 3 million acres per year. Is it not necessary to invest money ? Without investment how will you increase the prduction? And where will they get money for investment ? It should come either from our resources or from borrowing. If we want to borrow, where are we to go ? Should we not go to international agencies ? Are you against creation of international agencies ? The International Monetary Fund— is it an agency of USA ? Are we not on its governing body ? Are we not taking part in the discussions? Are we not framing policies and advising them to help the third world ? If you accept that is it a fault for us to get loan from the IMF ? You cannot say that we are under the pressure of America.

All these thirty years I have been hearing them say that the Congress is under the pressure of American capitalism. Have they forgotten that we were also taking help from Russia ? Have they forgotten that Russia is also taking their help ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Russia is also taking their help.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Have you forgotten that Tito had also taken help from America under the Marshal Plan and rehabilitated his country which was under the doldrums ?

Therefore, it is quite necessary for any country to get money or borrow money from any other country if there are no strings. You cannot prove that there are strings for the borrowings. If we are to borrow from Russia, do you mean to say that we are hamstrung with Russia? You cannot say that. To our advantage, we borrow; to our advantage we go to them; to our advantage, we export and to our advantage, we import also. Therefore, we are always having the interests of our own country. You can

not therefore, say that we are under the hegemony of anybody. You know there is a rise in petrol and petroleum products. We have to bear Rs. 5,500 crores. That was what we had estimated. Is it not necessary for us to invest on rigs and other things to conduct research and also to get petrol and petroleum products in our country? You might remember that we were having imports of foodgrains to the extent of Rs. 3,000 crores from other countries. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi came to power, she brought green revolution in our country and we are now exporting ten lakhs tonnes of rice and also wheat to other countries. (*Interruptions*) Have you forgotten that under the Janata Government, we had to import sugar? Now we are exporting sugar and, therefore, we export other products also. (*Interruptions*)

What I am saying is that we are spending Rs. 5,000 crores on petrol and petroleum products. Our Government wants to reduce it. It is now estimated that it is going to be reduced by Rs. 2,000 crores this year and, if our efforts are made continuously towards that end then, there is a possibility of having self-reliance in this regard also within two or three years. That is the thrust of our Government. You cannot, therefore, say that our Finance Minister is wasting the money on these things.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The I. M. F. Loan is part and parcel of self-reliance.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : You may say anything and it is for you to say that. With regard to helping the poor people, they have now an integrated rural development. Government is financing the scheme for the purpose. Is it not necessary to help these people to go above the povertyline? Without giving them loans or subsidies or without giving them financial assistance, how is it possible for the Government to develop them so as to enable them to go above the povertyline. You may laught at it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is so much interested in you.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Therefore, it is quite necessary for investing money on that.

With regard to social security for the poor people, the disabled and others, money is required and, therefore, I say that our Finance Minister has done well with regard to the apportionment and allocation of funds to various sectors which are needed for the development of our economy.

Sir, I want a slight revision in the 20-point programme which may be done in course of time. It is with regard to paying remunerative prices to the agriculturists for their produce. It is said that minimum wages have to be guaranteed to the agricultural labour. I agree that it must be done but it is not possible to pay minimum wages to the agricultural labour unless remunerative prices are prescribed for agricultural commodities because these wages have to be paid from the income that the agriculturists derive after selling their produce. Therefore, Sir, Agricultural Prices Commission must be given guidelines so that remunerative prices are fixed for agricultural commodities.

Now, Sir, I would like to speak about laying more emphasis on minor irrigation schemes. Major irrigation schemes take 10 to 20 years to fructify whereas minor irrigation schemes just like digging wells or constructing tanks, etc. are very easy to be completed and we get returns within a year or two. Exploitation of ground water also comes under minor irrigation. There is ground water which is equal to the quantity of flow

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water in our country which has not been much exploited. It has been exploited only to the extent of 10 per cent. Therefore, exploitation of ground water must be given top priority.

Sir, I am glad to say that the scientists are predicting that there will be a break-through in production through dry-farming. Green revolution in our country became possible because of the short varieties developed by the scientists which gave double the income to the agriculturists. Like that if through dry farming the agriculturists can get more income then certainly they will take it up. If financial assistance is provided by the Government then through dry-farming we can increase production of foodgrains, oilseeds and pulses. At present we are deficit in oilseeds and pulses. It is said that irrigated area must be utilised for increasing production of oilseeds and pulses. I agree. But the thing is that there must be research so that we can have greater production per acre because then it will be easy for the agriculturist to take up production of pulses and oilseeds.

Now, I would like to say a few words about our imports and exports. Our imports and exports are adversely affecting the agriculturists. The import and export policy has to be modified so as to be advantageous to the agriculturists. Here I may narrate one example. What happened with regard to cotton ! Our people had been encouraged to produce more cotton. They have done it but they are not able to get remunerative price. There is cotton Corporation of India which has been entrusted the work of purchasing surplus cotton. It is not doing that with the result that the agriculturists have to suffer. Therefore, Sir, increased production is not enough. Proper price must be there and the agriculturists have to be helped by the Government by purchasing the surplus product so that production may not be reduced next year. I have already said that as far as jaggery is concerned 55 per cent of the sugar cane goes into the production of jaggery. You know that firewood is costing Rs. 20 a load. The same quantity of jaggery is costing only Rs. 5 today. The agriculturist is put into lot of suffering on this score. You know that one kilogram of sugar costs today Rs. 6 and one kilogram of jaggery is costing Re. 1 only. Therefore, the agriculturists are suffering very much. Therefore, I wish to point out that the Finance Minister should bring out a mechanism so that there may not be any vacillation in the prices ; he should see that stability of prices is maintained at all costs. This is my request to the Hon. Minister. With these words I conclude.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the first Budget that my Hon. friend Mr. Mukherjee is presenting to this House. I shall therefore begin by wishing him well.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Thank you.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : But, I am afraid, I cannot begin by congratulating him on his performance.

I will not call the Budget 'disappointing'.

It will be more correct to describe the Budget as an unashamed renunciation of all pretensions to Socialism and all the principles and canons that one associates with a Welfare State.

The Budget has a definite function to perform in Public Finance. It is

a well-recognised time-honoured function that the Budget performs in public finance. It is expected that the Government would come before the House with a clear, comperhensive, true statement on the state of the economy, on the resources that are being raised, the sources from which revenue is to be raised, the requirements of additional revenue, the rates at which this revenue is to be raised, the items and heads and quantum of expenditure. The Budget is the only document that presents a picture of the state of public finance. It is the instrument through which the Government seeks and receives the sanction of the House to raise money for the Exchequer, to expend money from the Exchequer. It is the base of Parliamentary Democracy—of Democratic and responsible Government, and if the House loses its control over the Budget, the House loses its right to be called a sovereign repository of the powers that a democracy vests in the representatives of the people.

But, Sir, this Government has created a sorry tradition, an outrageous tradition, of making a meaning-less mockery of the Budget. It comes to the House with proposals that spell a few hundred crores of revenue. When the House rises it comes out with announcements for increase in the administered prices, placing imposts on the people, burden that total thousands of crores of rupees. In the year 1981-82, extra-budgetary imposts raised a revenue of Rs. 2600 crores before the Budget and the extra-budgetary revenue of Rs. 2500 crores after the Budget. The Budget was sandwiched in between. And what was this thin layer of butter that my friend put between these two pieces of bread? Sir, the proposals in the 1980-81 Budget were for additional taxation of Rs. 262 crores. In 1981-82, it was Rs. 320 crores and in 1982-83, it is Rs. 587 crores. So, Sir, in the year 1981-82, his distinguished predecessor came to the House with proposals for taxation of Rs. 320 crores, misguiding this House, misguiding the country into thinking that the total burden that would be imposed on the people would be Rs. 320 crores, where as the actual imposition was of the order of Rs. 5900 crores. Sir, in the hands of this Government, the Budget has become a cynical exercise in sanctimony devoid of all the meaning that is attached to it in Public Finance. You will pardon me if I read out a quotation about what the Government has done in the last two years.

"In addition to these tax measures, the Central Government increased Railway and postal transport tariffs in 1980-81 and again in 1981-82. These adjustments are expected to yield additional resources amounting to Rs. 11 billion over the programme period. Steel prices were raised by 20%, coal prices by 20 to 50% in 1980-81, the prices of petroleum products were raised in June 1980 and again in January 1981. More recently, the Government has increased the price of domestic crude oil from an average of Rs. 391 per tonne to Rs. 1182 per tonne. This increase in prices of about 200% will make a majour contribution to resource mobilisation. The Government has also taken steps to reduce subsidies. Fertilizer prices were revised in 1980-81 to effect a total saving in the fertilizer subsidy bill of Rs. 10 billion.... Another increase in fertilizer prices was recently allowed which will reduce the subsidy burden by a further Rs. 8 billion.

The additional burden borne by the consumer because of these adjustments amounts to over 3% of the G.D.P."

Sir, is this the quotation from an opposition Journal ? No. This

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

quotation is taken from the Memorandum submitted by this Government to the I.M.F. on the 28th of September 1981.

Now, Sir, my Hon. friend has kept the tradition and taken the customary alibi for poor performance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, You congratulate the Covernment for remaining fair....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, I am going to congratulate the Government for keeping its words to the International Monetary Fund. Please have the patience till I reach that spot. Sir, it is near the Kosi Canal. (*Interruptions*) Sir, in geography one has learnt that the level of the Dead Sea is far below the Mean Sea level by a few hundred feet. But if you choose the Dead Sea level lower for comparison of altitudes, then an ant-hill can be a peak, with an altitude above Mean-Sea level of a few hundred meters. So, Sir, he has kept the tradition of choosing 1979-80 as the base year for comparison, the year in which there was an unprecedented drought in the country, the year in which—thanks to their machinations and conspiracy, a care-Taker Government was installed in the country which was characterised by indecision and which created anarchy in the realm of responsibility in the country. They co-operated to create the uncertainty in the country; they maintained that regime of indecision.

Sir, now they overlook the performances of the two years which they regard as the years of drift and indecision. During these years, the production of foodgrains rose from 111 million tonnes to 131 million tonnes; pulses from 11.36 million tonnes to 12.18 million tonnes, the area under irrigation rose by 12.5 million hectares ; gold reserves—about which much is often said—from 187.8 crores to 219.5 crores or 222.53 tonnes to 260.05 tonnes. Then, the foreign exchange resources rose from 2863 crores to Rs. 5219 crores, in foodgrains a bufferstock of 21.4 million tonnes. I will not talk of control over prices. I can go on citing in this fashion, but for fear of taking too much time of the House, I shall not do so.

Now, I shall turn to the claims of the performance of my Hon. friend. I must preface my remarks by saying that I will not grudge complimenting him and the Government if their policy results in better performance. It is not a question of paying a compliment to this Government, but the economy of this country must improve, and all of us are interested in that. But if tall claims are made, and an effort is made to create a smokescreen, then it is necessary for us to go behind the smokescreen and see whether it is true that there has been an improvement.

It is said that the production of foodgrains will reach an all-time high. If in the last year we had 131.8 million tonnes, and this year we have got 131.9 million tonnes, that too will be an all-time high. According to them, 134 million tonnes is the expected yield this year; this is only marginally above the figure of 131.9 million tonnes achieved in 1978-79. Then, it is claimed that 5 million additional hectares were brought under irrigation. My distinguished and Hon. friend, from whom I have learnt a lot during many years of association, Prof. Ranga, knows that even if you assume 1.5 tonnes per hectare as the produce and you bring 5 million additional hectares under irrigation, it must lead to about 7.5 million tonnes of additional production. But the increase has been 2 million tonnes, which means that either there is some hotch-potch in the estimate of the figure of the additional area brought under irrigation or the area under cultivation has gone down. This is quite understandable, because as my Hon. friend,

Shri Naidu said, a few minutes ago, remunerative pries are conspicuous by their absence. You increase the price of fertilisers, you increase the price of inputs, and you pay Rs. 130 per quintal to the Indian farmer and Rs. 200 per quintal to the American farmer and then you expect that the Indian farmer will produce more.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Why should they produce more ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : To satisfy their ego; that is what they think.

The rate of growth in the use of fertilisers has fallen from approximately 20% in 1978-79 to 5% today,—4.9% to be exact.

It is said that industrial production has increased by 8% I will take it with a pinch of salt. The survey of the NCAER as well as the Government's own figures in the Economic survey have indicated a falling trend in the rate of growth. However, we would like the Minister to tell us where exactly this growth has been registered. Is it because of the decision to regularise production in excess of the licensed capacity—capacity, which already existed the poduction which already existed and which is now being brought into the books? Is it that which is accounting for this increase in production? If there is an 8% increase in production, then it must be reflected commensurately in the yield from corporate taxes, as well as excise duties. My Hon. friend has pointed out that there has been an increase in the revenue from excise duties as well as corporate taxes, but he has also pointed out that the increase in the yield is mainly because of the increase in the profits of ONGC and Oil India. I am not misquoting him, when I say this.

Again, if you want to judge whether there has been a growth of production, one has to compare achievement with targets. This is something which he has not attempted to do, perhaps wisely. As far as the tragets are concerned, the coal target was 124 million tonnes, and the real achievement will approximately be 116 million tonnes. The target for steel production was 6.3 million tonnes, and achievement may be around 5.7 million tonnes. The target for exports was for Rs. 8400 crores, and my Hon. friend should congratulate himself, and I will congratulate him, if the export figure rises above 15-20% of last year's performance. For power, the additional capacity target was 3213 megawatts, approximately 2190 megawatts is what is claimed as achievement. The rate of increase in the use of fertilizers—I would say this for the benefit of my Hon. friend, Prof. Ranga—was 15-16%, but what is likely to be achieved is 5%. Now, Sir, I can go on, but I don't want to quote more figures. But as far as Steel is concerned, my Hon. friend, the Minister, said the other day in the House that 5.7 million tonnes may be the production of the Steel Plants. I would only like to point out that it will be only marginally higher that the 5.43 tonne figure of 1976-77.

Now recessionary trends have become apparent to him as well as to me.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Why can't you give figure for 1977-78 ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I can give. 'But when you say 'all-time high', I must say you are comparing yourself with the Dead Sea.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That is why I wanted. You are giving the figures for 1976-77. Why don't you give the steel production figure for 1977-78 ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : My Hon. friend will not want me to liberate him from the targets that he set for himself. I did not keep the targets for you. You did it. You have failed to reach it. I point it out, and that pricks you.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL ; But you are making him a target.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : He is not the traget. He is a good friend of mine.

Now, Sir, I shall turn to the International Monetary Fund. When we say that the Budget bears the stamp of the International Monetary Fund, it is an exercise in supreme under statement. If we say that it is a capitulation to the IMF, it is nearer the truth. But then when we say this, the tallest of them get frayed. The tempers of the tallest of the gentlemen and others on the other side get frayed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What gentlemen ? You are misrepresenting the ladies.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA ; Their sensibilities get rattled. But, Sir, I want to tell my friends, you told the IMF that you will accept a ceiling on external borrowing ; impose a ceiling on the size of the internal money supply, impose a ceiling on domestic credit, a ceiling on the percentge of domestic credit that the Govt. will use ; that you will scale down direct taxes to provide incentives to save and to invest ; that you will make increased use of indirect taxation ; that you will enforce a ceiling on Budgetry deficit ; that you will reverse the policy of import substitution and adopt a policy of import liberalisation; that you will remove restrictions on imports and allow imports of banned items, even if indigenous capacity has been built up for them. Now, I am not quoting from Paragraph 19, which is one of the most abject statements in this regard that can be made by anyone. Paragraph 19 of the Memorandum submitted by the Government bears testimony to all the statements that I have made.

Further on, Sir, they went on to say that they will make the economy export oriented, "reduce subsidies even though this might entail price adjustment for important commodities." This is a quotation of paragraph 12.

And paragraph 18 says that Rules regarding MRTP will be relaxed in the case of export-oriented production.

Now I must tell my Hon. friend ; you have indeed kept your words. That the IMF understood and accepted the memorandum as an assurance and an undertaking, a condition for the grant of facility is clear from paragraph 4 of the IMF document according the facility. I can read it out. But I don't want to do so because my Hon. friend has laid it on the Table of the House. Not he, but his predecessor. The paragraph clearly says that India will lose the right to avail of the facility if it deviated from the conditions ; that the amount will not be automatically transferred ; that further instalments would be available only if these policy assurances are adhered to and specific performance guaratees in policy directions and arithmatical targets are fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Fund. If this is not a conditional loan, could you educate the House as to what is a conditional loan ? By what stretch of imagination can it be described as unconditional ? It is sheer self-deception to describe it as unconditional.

The financial proposals that the Finance Minister has presented to the House are a Budgetary paraphrase of these conditions. Under the circumstances, if he or any one else on the other side objects to the word 'capitulation', I am willing to

use better words and say that they show consummate and comprehensive coincidence with the desires of the International Monetary Fund.

Now, Sir, I turn to the taxation proposals. The taxation proposals as I said earlier bear testimony to the fact that they have fulfilled their commitment to the IMF. The proportion of income-tax to gross tax revenue will go down to 8.7 per cent.

My Hon. friend Mr. Daga talked about the incidence of indirect taxation. He could as well have talked from this side. It only means that all sides of the House really and conscientiously feel this way.

The concessions offered to the middle income group are inadequate and illusory. The Budget has offered a variety of concessions to property owners and those who pay wealth tax. The Exchequer will incur a loss of Rs. 6 crores as a consequence of the decision to abolish the tax on luxury hotels. It will favour the man in the 5-Star bracket. But what about the 90% who are outside the net of direct taxes, who will nevertheless have to bear the incidence of indirect taxes, — customs and excise duties ?

What are the concessions that have been offered in excise duties ? Whom will they benefit ? Non-cellulose spun yarn, cellulose spun yarn, cotton yarn, canned foods, refrigeration, air-conditioning, motor vehicles, footwear, watches, clocks, vacuum flasks—my friend will also say : pencils and erasers.

He is very clever. I don't mean it in a derogatory sense. I like him very much. He is indeed very clever. The loss to the Exchequer from the reduction of the duty on Pencils and erasers—does it come to a double figure in lakhs ? Not even Rs. 10 lakhs. You have given Rs. 3200 lakhs worth of concessions to the non-cellulose spun yarn ; but to the millions of boys and girls in the primary schools whom you are trying to hoodwink with this talk of pencils and erasers, you have not given Rs. 10 lakhs—may be Rs. 4 lakhs. Whom are you trying to hoodwink, my friend ?

What are the major items on which excise duty has been increased ? Cement, man-made fibre, man-made fabrics, yarn, plastics—and paper and paper products.

You reduce on pencils and you increase on paper,—even-handed justice, my friend. Most of these are patently items that will affect the common man. You have proposed a concession of 20% on excise duty on additional production, if production reaches a level of 11% for 38 items. Why is it that you have chosen these 38 items and excluded other items ? Is it because there is a glut in the production of those items, or is it because these 38 items will benefit the common man ? Can you point out to me five items out of these 38, which will benefit the common man ?

You have abolished the duty on carbon black which goes into the manufacture of tyres. Whom does it benefit ? You have increased the duty on tyres. Whom does it hit ? Will it not lead to increase in prices, and increased profits for the manufacturers—in this case, big companies ?

Now, I must turn to customs duties. I shall quote from my Hon. friend :

> "My principal proposal is with regard to auxiliary duties of customs."

And he goes on to say—again I quote :

> "I accordingly propose to increase the rates of auxiliary duties by 5

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percentage points on all categories of imports, with some exceptions."

The revenue from this is expected to be Rs. 290 crores—the biggest chunk.

Now, my Hon. friend, I would like to ask you : "Why is it that you give a step-motherly treatment to this House and to your Cabinet?" I know that you informed the other colleagues of the Cabinet, as is the practice, only one hour before the Budget, what your proposals were ; or, did you make a departure and tell them earlier ? I don't think you did.

But, Sir, this Government informed the IMF on 28th September 1981 precisely what this levy was going to be. This House has no importance to them. The secrecy and sanctity of the Budget of a sovereign nation has no importance whatsoever to them. Even their Cabinet colleagues are not treated on the same footing as the IMF. Is it then a relationship of equality ? Would you like us to believe that it is a relationship of equality, which is higher than the equality enjoyed by your other Cabinet colleagues ?

17 hrs.

Sir, I read :

"To finance Central Government expenditures, budgetary receipts are projected to rise by 12 per cent. Considerable direct tax relief has been allowed with the aim of promoting savings and investment. However, the revenue loss from direct taxes will be more than compensated by an increase in indirect taxes, principally..."

Mark this word "principally"

"as a result of a 5 percentage point increase in auxiliary customs duties and rates."

The same words have been used, and these were communicated to the I.M.F. on 28th September, 1981.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Most objectionable.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Not only the direction of policy, but a specific measure, not only a specific measure, but a specific quantum of the impost has been communicated to the World Bank. Is it then any wonder if we ask whether it was formulated in consultation with them, or in collusion with them ? Where is the sanctity of the Budget ?

Then there have been other liberalisations—Reduction of customs duties on certain commodities to help multi-nationals or domestic collaborators of multi-nationals. Reduction of customs duty on imported zinc concentrates from 50 per cent to 5 per cent. Full exemption on calcium nitrates and ammonia sulphate. Reduction of import duty from 125 per cent to 50 per cent on internal combustion engines. 100 per cent exemption from duty on import of 10 bulk drugs adding to the list of 22 drugs which already enjoy this privilege that after the decision of September 1981 to enlarge the number of drugs that enjoy customs duty exemption from 75 to 129. Reduction in countervoiling duty on imported fabric. Reduction of duty on filament yarn from 125 per cent to 20 per cent and the import duty concessions that have been extended to 58 new items including capital equipment, components and raw-materials.

Now I turn to the Plan. The Budget provides for an outlay of Rs. 11,000 crores as against the revised figure of Rs. 9,243 crores for the last year. It is claimed that this represents an increase of 27.06 per cent. That attempt is to create an impression that this means larger

investment which will lead to higher targets and greater fulfilment. But the value of money has gone down by 35 per cent or more in the last two or three years. The value of the plan in real terms, therefore, has already suffered an erosion of 35 per cent.

17.02 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV *in the Chair*]

There seems to be no hope of achieving an appreciable control over inflation. When the plan was formulated, the ceiling of deficit financing was fixed at Rs. 5,000 crores, for five years. It was felt that this would be the amount which the economy could absorb without exposing the real value of investment to lethal erosion. In three budgets, my Hon. friend and his distinguished predecessor have already pierced the ceiling, and have shown us that for this Government the sky is the limit for deficit financing. In the first year, the deficit was Rs. 2,387 crores in 1981-82, it was Rs. 1,700 crores, this year, the estimate is Rs. 1,365 crores, thus totalling Rs. 5,000 and odd crores. The total deficit of the States' budgets is Rs. 1,600 crores. What then is the meaning of the Plan? The Plan is in shambles. Its targets in real terms and cannot be salvaged with out increased deficit financing. The alternative is to scale down the targets or to reconcile oneself to failure in reaching the targets. This has been a recurring pattern with the plans that my Hon. friend's Government has been responsible for.

Finally, there is talk of salvaging the plan and an effort to delve into the debris, to delve into the deluge—is no't it the tortoise incarnation *kurmavatar*? to come up with the core of the plan. What is the core of the plan? The core of the plan always is the investment in the infrastructure. The rest of the plan is exposed to creeping paralysis, allowed to shrink and get atrophied. Investment in man, investment in the vulnerable sections, that will lead to the improvement of the conditions of the vulnerable sections of the people, is given the go by.

Social services, education, health services, programmes meant for vulnerable sections, in spite of all the big chanting of the *mantra* of the 20-point programme, they all get the go-by. They are dispensable. They are dispensable investment! They are dispensable investment! And that is how we move from Plan to Plan and face the paradox of increasing wealth and increasing poverty, increasing disparities and an increasing number of people being submerged under the poverty line. The Government is promising to repeat this performance.

Three sectors, Petroleum/Petro-Chemicals, Railways and Civil Aviation, together account for 50 per cent of the increased outlay. Seven heads—I need not read them all out—iron and steel, coal and lignite etc.,—together account for 69.92 per cent of the increased outlay. One is not objecting to this priority. But one is pointing out that the welfare programmes meant for the poorer sections, about whom the 20-Point Programme talks, are all being axed. Most of these welfare programmes receive much lower priority than what they received a year ago. Ten per cent to 11 per cent today, as against 20 per cent in the last year's Plan. In some cases the financial outlays have been maintained, or increased inadequately to compensate for the erosion in the value of money. But there are cases where the outlays have been lowered even in financial terms, thus resulting in an absolute scaling down of the outlay.

I do not know whether you would permit me to read out.

General Services Rs. 26 crores in 1981-82 and Rs. 23 crores in 1982-83;

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

Medical and Public Health Rs. 125 crores in 1981-82 but Rs. 122 crores in this year ; Prevention and control of Diseases Rs. 81 crores last year and Rs. 70 crores in this year. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons Rs. 29 crores last year and Rs. 27 crores this year : Other chemicals drugs, and Pharmaceuticals Rs. 42 crores last year, Rs. 31 crores this year ; Ship building Rs. 16 crores last year, Rs. 15 crores this year; Shipping Rs. 124 crores last year but Rs. 103 crores this year ; Fisheries— I do not know whether my Hon. friend is interested in Fisheries as well! I think he is!—Rs. 35 crores last year and Rs. 28 crores this year. Village and Small Scale Industries Rs. 157 crores last year, Rs. 166 crores this year, which means a reduction in real terms; Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Rs. 112 crores last year, Rs. 127 crores this year, but in view of the erosion in the value of money lower in real terms. And yet you say that you are adding 45,000 villages to the number of villages where you will assure drinking water supply. Last year, to how many villages did you provide drinking water with Rs. 112 crores ? Would you kindly tell the House ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We provided for 40,000 in one year.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Now I move on to the last point. And that is about the prices. I come to it last because one can say the less said about them the better. The Government claims that the annual rate of inflation on a point to point basis has come down to 4.9 per cent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Point to point basis!

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : But they choose between one and the other, whatever suits them. We should not grudge them that. You say that it has come down to 4.9 per cent as against 15.9 per cent in the previous year. Now, when somebody says at night that it is broad day light, according to statistics and the theory of chances, then it becomes very difficult for one to accept it, unless one is struck by moonshine! I am not saying that my Hon. friend is struck in that manner.

The whole-sale price index has come down, they say. I grant it, assuming that it is so, the consumer price index, which is the real reflection of the impact or the incidence on the economy on the common man, has gone up from 408 in December 1980 to 460 in 1981. I do not have to go very far. This Government after it came to power had itself to deal with six instalments of Dearness Allowance falling due this year and four instalments last year—ten instalments in all, which is based on the present Consumer Price Index, in spite of the fact that this Index has been impugned. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why have they chosen C. P. I. and not C. P. M. ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : For old time's sake; Every day they say that the Wholesale Price Index has fallen, but the Consumer Price Index is rising. What is the reason for this phenomenon ? There is only one Year in this decade when the Wholesale Price Index fell. In 1974-75 it was 173.9. In 1975-76 it fell to 162.6. The consumer price index also registered a sympethetic fall that year from 277 to 265. The test of your inflation is in the cost of living of the common man. Even the IMF adopts the cost of living index as the base. The prices of essential commodities have gone up. I do not have to read out these prices to you.

Why is it that this year's budget provides for Rs. 350 crores for payment of dearness allowance ? It belongs to the last year. These DA instalments fell due last year. But in spite of that, provision is made this year, because they wanted the total deficit of last year to be shown down for the benefit of the World Bank. That is why it has been included in this year.

Sir, I shall refer to this talk of productivity year. We want productivity to increase, but if this Government thinks that productivity will increase by pandering to the private sector and increasing the profits of multinationals and monopoly houses, they are mistaken. There can be no increase in productivity without the cooperation of the working class. What is the attitude of this Government to the working class ? They wanted to use their majority in this House to renege on the commitment to collective bargaining. They wanted to dictate unilaterally the conditions of work, the wages, allowances and the emoluments of the working class. They dragged their feet on the question of DA. They introduced the ESMA—Essential Services Maintenance Act—which is the blackest Act in the Indian statute book, which condemns people on mere suspicion. Then, they talk of productivity! I want to remind this Government that some years ago, a tripartite committee was constituted to report on workers' participation in management, consisting of representatives of the Central and State Governments, employers and employees. That committee has presented a unanimous report. Why is it that this Government is not acting on that report ? The acid test of this Government's talk of productivity will be its willingness to introduce legislation this very session assuring workers' participation in management from the shop floor to the corporate level. Otherwise, their talk is idle talk in colloquial parlance, a lot of baloney!

I would mention the Rath Committee report on consumer price index—CPI. That was processed by a committee of Secretaries—six Secretaries, including the Finance Secretary,—and they recommended a rise of 7 points. But that recommendation has not been implemented. Instead, they appointed another committee, and decided that the base year should be changed to 1980. That committee too has submitted its report. Yet, nothing is being done. Why ? And, still they talk of productivity !

Sir, I have taken a lot of your time. There are many other issues which one can deal with, including the consistent under-estimating of revenue and expenditure, the proportion of plan expenditure and non-plan expenditure etc. But I shall not deal with all of them.

I would, therefore, only conclude by saying that I feel compelled to tell my Hon. friend that I am sorry for the budget that he has presented to this House. I know he is a prisoner of a situation in which the ruling party has decided to renounce its beliefs in socialism and in a Welfare State. This is a budget meant for the haves, and not for have-nots. This is a budget that is meant for the big houses and not for the small self-employed man or the small entrepreneur. This is a budget meant to welcome the multinationals. This is a budget that is meant to throw overboard the talk of ten years ago about zero foreign aid. This is almost a farewell to the talk of self-reliance. This budget, I am afraid, unless my friend is able to perform a miracle, will lead to increasing prices, failure to control inflation, erosion of the physical targets of the plan, increasing agony for the common man and uncertainty for the economy. However, though I reject the budget, I wish him well, because I want this nation to servive their vagaries and the felicity with which they go back on their words to the people.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, आज होली का त्योहार है, आपने आज छुट्टी नहीं रखी। अब सवा पांच बज गए, आप सदन की भावना ले लें और हम लोगों को जाने दें। बहस चलेगी आगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आज किसी का मूड नहीं है।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का रिप्लाई 15 की शाम को होने वाला है।

सभापति महोदय : पार्लियामैंटरी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर को मैंने कहा है, वह आ जायें तो देख लेते हैं। आज बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक हुई थी, उसकी कोई रिपोर्ट हो तो देख लेते हैं।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग में तय हुआ था कि 15 की शाम को 5 बजे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर जवाब देंगे। इसलिए कोई दिक्कत की बात नहीं है। 15 तारीख को जवाब है।

सभापति महोदय : पार्लियामैंटरी मिनिस्टर को मैंने बुलाया है, वह आ जाते हैं। तब तक श्री के० सी० शर्मा बोल सकते हैं।

श्री कालीचरण शर्मा (भिण्ड) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारे माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी ने स्वागत योग्य बजट पेश किया है और मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

सभापति महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, मैं समझता हूँ कि आप प्रोटेस्ट में वाक-आउट नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

श्री कालीचरण शर्मा : हमारे देश के अधिकांश लोग, 80 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं और इसीलिए खेती पर आधारित उद्योगों की इस देश में महती आवश्यकता है। देश की बेरोजगारी मिटाने के लिए, कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना का इस देश में बड़ा भारी महत्व है और उसे इस बजट में अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए।

मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि खेती के उद्योग जैसे सोयाबीन, आयल इंडस्ट्री, शक्कर के कारखाने, फल के उद्योग, स्टार्च फैक्टरी, गुलुकोज फैक्टरी, काटन इण्डस्ट्री आदि के लिए हमारे बजट में अधिक गुंजाइश की जरूरत है। इससे हमारे देश के बेरोजगारों और किसानों को काफी लाभ होगा और हमारे कृषि उत्पादन में भी तरक्की होगी और उसके साथ ही साथ हमारे किसान भाइयों को भी रोजगार मिलेगा।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने काफी अच्छा बजट पेश किया है, लेकिन खेती के उद्योगों के लिए इसमें विशेष ढंग की व्यवस्था की जाये और इसमें अधिक धन लगाने की बहुत गुंजाइश है।

हमारे प्लान में जो 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम रखा गया है और हमारी इंदिरा जी के नेतृत्व में जो इस देश में चालू किया गया है, उससे हमारे गरीब और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों का काफी हित हो सकता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कमजोर लोगों के लिये, दूध वाले पशुओं के खरीदने के लिए, आवास व दूसरी व्यवस्थाओं के लिए अधिक धन की व्यवस्था की जाए। यह कार्यक्रम हमारे देश में बड़े जोर से और बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से लागू किया जा

रहा है और इससे हमारे देश के गरीब लोगों की कायापलट होगी, इसमें सन्देह नहीं है।

हमारे देश में मध्य प्रदेश काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है। हमारा प्रदेश खनिज और वन-सम्पदा में सबसे आगे है, हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में 16.8 प्रतिशत खनिज उत्पादन है और वन-सम्पदा 29.5 प्रतिशत है, मगर उसका दोहन कतई नगण्य रूप से है। मेरा वित्त मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि हमारे प्रदेश में इस तरह की इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए और इस तरह के कार्यों के लिए अधिक धन की व्यवस्था की जाए।

मध्य प्रदेश देश के अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में पिछड़ा हुआ है, हालांकि वहां पर विपुल सम्पदा मौजूद है। वहां पर वन और खनिज-पदार्थ काफी मात्रा में हैं। उनका दोहन करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को अधिक धन दिया जाना चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश से 1200 वैगन कोयला प्रति दिन देश भर में जाता है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कोयला खदानों के पास थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाए जाएं, ताकि हमारे प्रदेश की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो और देश को सस्ती बिजली उपलब्ध हो।

मैं खास तौर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रदेश में काली भूमि में सोयाबीन का उत्पादन प्रतिवर्ष बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है। इसलिए सोयाबीन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए हमारे प्रदेश को अधिक धन दिया जाए, ताकि उसका निर्यात करके देश को फौरन एक्सचेन्ज प्राप्त हो।

सिंचाई के लिए भी हमारे प्रदेश को अधिक धन देना चाहिए। इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि प्रति-हेक्टर सिंचाई का खर्चा पिछले एक साल में दुगना और तिगुना हो गया है। चाहे इसका कारण प्लान बनाने में खामी हो और चाहे प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था में खामी, इस बढ़ोत्तरी के कारणों का पता लगा कर आवश्यक उपाय किए जाने चाहिएं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि वित्त मन्त्री राज्यों के मन्त्रियों से विचार-विमर्श करके इस व्यवस्था में सुधार करें।

हमारे देश में विकास कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए शान्ति और व्यवस्था की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इसलिए वित्त मन्त्री को गृह मन्त्रालय के लिए अधिक धन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि वह ला एण्ड आर्डर की प्राबलम्ज को हल कर सकें और हमारी योजनाएं ठीक तरह से चल सकें।

जब से हमारे देश की नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने देश का शासन सम्भाला है, तब से पेट्रोलियम, सीमेंट, स्टील, कोयला और बिजली आदि हर क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ा है और हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ आधार मिला है। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि वित्त मन्त्री किसानों और गरीबों के हित के लिए अधिक धन की व्यवस्था करें, तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि हम तेजी के साथ तरक्की के रास्ते पर न बढ़ सकें।

मैं वित्त मन्त्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने अपने बजट में सामाजिक सुरक्षा सर्टिफिकेट और पूंजी-निवेश बांड की व्यवस्था की है। इससे हमारे देश में पूंजी को जमा करने की सम्भावनाएं बढ़ेंगी और देश की आत्म-निर्भरता भी बढ़ेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मन्त्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए बजट का समर्थन करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि उनके इस बजट से देश को काफी लाभ होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants to make a statement about the Business of the House.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : I beg to present the Twenty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

सभापति महोदय, जब मैं अनुपस्थित था, तो विपक्ष के कई माननीय नेताओं ने विचार प्रकट किया कि चूंकि आज होलिका-दहन है, इसलिए सदन की कार्यवाही अब स्थगित कर दी जाए । हमें इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । अगर आप ऐसा समझते हैं और सदन की ऐसी राय है, तो सरकार को इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि सदन की कार्यवाही स्थगित कर दी जाए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : In view of the fact that tomorrow is the Holi festival. Members desire that the House should adjourn now so that they can go to their respective places. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says that there is no objection from the side of the Government.

So, the House stands adjourned till 11th inst. and will meet at 11 a. m. on 11th March 1982.

17.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 11 1982/Phalguna 20, 1903 (Saka).